McKean County Miner.

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VOL. LV SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918 NO 38

NAMES OF THOSE WHO REGISTERED

Following are the names of the Smethport citizens who registered for military duty last Thursday. Next week we will endeavor to publish the names of those from East Smethport and the R. F. D. routes.

John L. Judge
William W. Hewett
Charles Ed. Walker
Antonia Biggero
Albin J. Hector
William G. Alcock
Harry Wolfe
Thomas H. Morrison
Mark M. Pomeroy
James T. Chisholm
Elof Erickson
J. Scott Walker
Vivan L. Wright
Scott F. Redfield
Reuben Hall
Winett S. Palmer
Arthur G. Ness
Frank Purtle
Herman E. Tull
Henry B. Scott
Richard C. Slade
Elwood O. Gaskin
John Callahan Voorhees
Wellington W. Lewis
Guy C. Dickerson
Clarence C. Choate
John D. Butzer
Christopher K. Gregory
Lawrence E. Munn
Alpheus Hazen
Allan J. Hyatt
Santo Pascuzzi
Claude W. Shattuck
James A. Nellis
John A. Lindhom
Lloyd B. Downey
Roy Colegrove
Charles W. Lillibridge
Roy Lyman
Horace H. Redfield
Charles B. Kaufman
Frank Dragoone
Thomas J. Minotillo
Fenton P. Whelen
Samuel Green
Walter B. Daniels
Bradley R. Iddings
Jacob A. McBride
Arvid H. Bengs
Warren Leroy Stark
Thomas J. Cole
Harold Lloyd Kohn
Ross K. Knapp
Peter J. McKenna
Claude W. Rice
Frederick Kvester
Herbert M. Shook
Arthur W. Pickersgill
Edward Swanson
Louis D. Hull
Earl R. Gallup
John A. Carlson
Earl Leonard Carlson
Clark Dunn
Joseph Douchamp
Stephen Gideon Irons
Andrew J. Burleson
Edwin A. Hornlein
Neil H. Gleason
Harold Emmett Foster
Guy H. McCoy
George Irons Jr.
Owen Malone
Theodore Raptopolos
Toney Sharro
William H. Fuller
George P. Schroth
Sherman A. McKendrick
Williard B. Lewis
Leo E. Digel
John T. Cunningham
William A. Hovis
John S. Hull
Frederick A. Herriman
Fred. H. Hungiville
George L. Davis
Charles Burdette Dickinson
Winferd R. Burch
Fred J. Masser
Leon F. Woodring
Donabl J. Becker
Otto L. Engstrom
Lincoln Green
Louis Rizzario
Floyd F. Averill
Carl B. Hector
Hugh H. Kearney
Emanuel R. Amster
Rafaio Orlando
William J. McCarthy
Henry C. Crawford
Frank F. Linsky
Michael C. Smith
Marshall A. Keefer
Cal Eugene McCarthy
Ottis H. Crawford
Ivon M. Master
Everett C. Rice
Arthur F. Rice
Cayliostro Rosario
Thomas Hayes
Milton T. Green
Charles W. Musser
George Rickey
Lewis C. Roster
John H. Larson
Charles M. Provin
Claude L. Denning
William H. Wright
Robert W. H. Sheldon
Rudolph C. Sasse
John Alfred Johnson
Charles H. McKendrick
William R. Hall
O. Albert Johnson
Allen L. Farley
Alfred H. Pierce
Jay J. Johnston
Orlo J. Hamlin
Raymond J. Day
Asa D. Sherer
Guy B. Mayo
Charles W. McBride
John J. Summerhill
Sanford L. Fry
Ray L. Abbey
Frederick C. Sherer
Glenn R. Iddings
Clarence H. Sherer
Herbert Monheimer
Joseph E. McCarthy
Peter J. Donohue
Domonic Caglistro
Burt Metzgar
H. Hamlin Burdick
Daniel J. Gonia
John Klein
James E. Cole
Lyle D. Drake
Paul D. McCarthy
Henry Clark
Fred B. Cook
Corte B.Corwin
J. Lawrence Morrison
Frank A. Denning
Thomas W. McDermott
E. Harold Lemmler
Henry W. Butler
Leo. L. Herzog
Harry S. Rubin
Harry L. Backus
Clinton L. Lorah
James P. Grapevine
Bernard T. Garlick
John R. Digel
Edward Quirk
George H. McCarty
Charles Johnson
Sylvester Keesler
Claude Hackett
Robert J. McCarthy
Ernest H. Bottsford
John G. Saulspaugh
Hascal L. Hockenberry
Carl John VanBlad
Ralph C. Gleason
Murl E. Backus
Joseph B. Simpkins
Ward W. Raymer
Albert J. Larson
Harold D. Bennett
Wade I. Burdick
Carl W. Johnson
Joseph E. Mundy
John J. Kearns
Starr F. Sheldon
Hugh G. Thomas
Orlo J. Neys
Natale Pascuzzi
Chester B. Renn
Richard F. Koenig
Arthur Gregson
Frank I. Master
Ashable A. Green
Raphael Kessler, 3rd
Eugene E. McCarty
James Curry
William Ladlee
Jephtha D. Irons
John Axelson
George E. Griffin
Willard E. Roundsville
Harold E. Irons

NOTED CIRCUS MAN IS DEAD.

The will of J. Augustus Jones, the the millionairs circus man, who was born in Chandlers valley, Warren county, in 1865, and started in the show business at the Warren county fair with a box of snakes 29 years ago, finishing with 16 shows on the road, was probably in the office of Register H. H. Bassett last week.

Jones was kicked by a horse at Bolivar, Mo., a month ago. His leg was broken and he was brought home. He died 10 days ago from internal hemorrhages.

The bulk of the estate which is estimated at a million goes to the widow, Mrs. Martha Jones, who is made administratrix, and to Arthur and Florence Jones, a little boy and girl who were adopted early in 1917 while Mr Jones was at Hot Springs, Ark., and before he had gone out on the road that year.

The only outside bequests are $500 each to his brothers and sisters of whom there are five. His mother, Mrs. Charlotte Jones, gets $1000. The will is a disappointmen to many relatives and some friends.

MRS. J. B. KELLY DIED AT CROSBY RESULT OF FALL

Wednesday evening of last week the community at Crosby was shocked to hear that Mrs. John B. Kelly had fallen from the porch in front of her home and instantly killed, her neck being broken by the fall. Mrs. Kelly was attending to her plants and flowers, of which she was very fond, when in some manner she fell from the porch to the ground a distance of about four feet. Her husband who was in the house heard the sound of the fall and rushed to her assistance, but even then she was beyond all earthly aid, death apparently being instantaneous. Although Mrs. Kelly was in her usual health up to this time it is thought quite probable that an attack of apoplexy caused the fall which resulted in her death.

Mrs. Kelly's maiden name was Jane C. Comes and she was a descendent of the McKean county pioneer stock of that name. She was a woman with a host of friends attracted by her loyal and lovable disposition. She was an ideal wife and mother, faithful and capable in the affairs of her home; ever ready to aid the sick and needy, in short of that beautiful type of good womanhood whose loss is a real blow to any community. She had passed her life in this vicinity and would have attained her 70th birthday on December 18, 1918.

Jane C. Comes was the eldest of ten children, six of whom survive, namely: C. D. Comes, of Smethport; M. S. Comes of Marvin Creek; E. D. Comes of Potato Creek; Mrs. D. M. Wright of Port Allegany, Mrs. Hattie Slocum of Rochester, N. Y.; and Mrs. A. D. Smith of Honesdale, Pa. She was twice married, her first husband being John C. Bard, who died nearly forty years ago. Two children, Mrs. Lena Vanatta of South St. Joseph, Mo., and Orlo J. Bard of Betula were born to them. About 30 years ago she married John B. Kelly of Crosby who is left to mourn the loss of his loving helpmate.

The following grandchildren are living Miss Violet DeHass of Rochester, N. Y., Miss Gladys DeHass of Smethport, Donald DeHass, who is serving his country in France; Paul DeHass of South St. Joseph, Mo., and Miss Lena Bard of Betula.

The funeral was held at the late home of the deceased Sunday, the Rev. E. H Edson of St. Luke's church Smethport, officiating.

The service was attended by a host of mourning friends and the many beautiful flowers were a dumb tribute to the regard in which she was held. The remains were laid at rest in the family plot in the Colegrove cemetery.

DEATH OF MRS. AMELIA BUSH.

Mrs. Amelia Bush died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Voorhees of Olean at 5 o'clock, Thursday morning, aged about 75 years. For many years she had been a sufferer from rheumatism, but the immediate cause of her death was gangrene.

Mrs. Amelia Walters Bush was almost a lifelong resident of Smethport Her husband, the late S. G. Bush, who for many years held the position of janitor at the court house, died a number of years ago. Mrs. Bush had been a member of the Methodist church here since 1879, and for many years was active in church work.

She is survived by her daughter Mrs. W. J. Voorhees of Olean; two sisters, Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Powell of Ridgway; one brother, William Walters of North Dakota and by several grandchildren.

The ufneral was held from the Methodist church in this place, Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, the Rev. Arthur Gregson officiating. Interment was in Rose Hill cemetery.

EXAMINED STANLEY ENGLE.

Dr. H. W. Mitchell, superintendent of the State Hospital for the insane at North Warren, was in town yesterday and conducted an examination of Stanley Engle, the Hazelhurst young man who is jailed charged with the killing of Claude Fields on the night of October 26, 1917. Dr. Mitchell is one of the foremost experts on insanity in the state. It is quite probable that this case will come to the attention of the next term of court.

FOR SALE.

Gray mare, 6 years old, weight 1300. Call or write Frank Ripley, Smethport R. D. 4 adv.38w2**

JUDGE BOUTON A POPULAR CANDIDATE.

Judge Joseph W. Bouton, of McKean county, has announced his candidacy for one of the vacancies on the Supreme court bench of this state.

Judge Bouton is one of the best known and most popular jurists in Pennsylvania. He is a lawyer of rare ability. He enjoys robust health and he has a well-developed sense of humor. He is immensely popular in Westmoreland county where several times he has held court. He is no doubt just as popular elsewhere throughout the state, for he has held court in 26 counties outside of his own during the 16 years he has been upon the McKean county bench.

Judge Bouton was born just across the line from his home county in New York state, but he came over into Pennsylvania when a boy. He was educated in Pennsylvania. He read and practiced law in this state and he cast his first vote in McKean county.

Judge Bouton was appointed to the bench of his county by former Governor William A. Stone and is now serving an elective term. As a lawyer he made a specialty of oil and gas cases and on account of his location he had many such cases to adjudicate. He is an accepted authority in the state on land titles and in fact is the only judge in the state with extended experience in that form of litigation.

Judge Bouton is esteemed an inspiration by the appelate courts of the state. In his 16 years on the bench he has been reversed but five times, which is generally accepted as a record. He has a wife, two sons and a daughter and even his few opponents agree that the candidate able to beat him for the nomination will be forced to do a long line of sprinting.

Judge Bouton was in Greensburg last week and he promised his many friends to return here at his earliest possible convenience. — Greensburg Daily Tribune.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

Rain on Thursday, generally the big day of the fair, caused all the events to be called off and many people were disappointed.

Friday the program was given in full although the weather was a little too cool for comfort. All premiums were paid in thrift and war savings stamps. Secretary Rice informed us that more than4000 thousand thrift stamps and 95 war savings stamps were necessary for the "pay roll." As an added attraction Friday, the Smethport Home Guard gave a very skillful demonstration in front of the grandstand, music for the drill being furnished by the Smethport Allied Band. After the Home Guard concluded their maneuvers the band played before various attractions on the midway. At the conclusion of one selection a concessionaire offered to present a nice, young, live rattlesnake to any member who desired it, and he was carrying the gift by the neck when he spoke. There were no takers. The free attractions gave entertaining exhibitions and the running horses put on a race so the crowd was well entertained in spite of the cold.

While the weather was against the fair association this year from a financial standpoint, the exhibits, races and attractions were very good and pleased those who braved the cold and rain and made the trip to the fair grounds.

MILLINERY FOR FALL

We are ready for your fall trade with the season's choice offerings in millinery. This season's offerings are especially beautiful and every woman will be interested in our display. We cordially invite you to call and see if your particular style is not here. Every effort is made to please our patrons. CARRIE CLARK. ad36wtf.

LITTLE CHILD INJURED BY JOY RIDER

Ballone Sadonie of Norwich took a joy ride Saturday afternoon with disasterous results. Ballone is not a motor mechanic even when sober and when intoxicated is even less so. He knows how to start an automobile but his ideas on how to finish are peculiar. He boarded his brother's car on the above date and rode wildly down the street; he was liberal with the gas, but his steering was defective and the car left the road, ran through a lot where a child was at play and finally smashed into a tree where it came to a stand-still, badly damaged. Ballone "beat it" at once for the tall timber.

The child, little Marion Miller, 6-year-old, who is visiting his grandparents at Norwich, was knocked down and quite badly cut and bruised. The boys father is George Miller of Warren, and it is understood that Tony Sadone, brother of Ballone, has settled the child's case with the father by paying about $150.

However, the commonwealth authorities took the matter up. Ballone who had been brought to jail here by Constable E. H. Prouty of Betula and held pending the child's injuries, was taken to Betula yesterday afternoon by County Detective Joseph Robinson and given a hearing before Justice I. E. Bailey on charge of running an automobile while intoxicated. He was held for court in the sum of $500 on this charge.

WAR WORK IN McKEAN COUNTY.

The War Industries Board at Washington asks the State Councils of Defense to act as its representatives in passing upon proposed construction in order that all building which is not absolutely necessary may be stopped. This is part of the new plan of the War Industries Board, by which permits from the Board will be required for all new construction projects, with a few exceptions relating principally to government work. This plan has been adopted only because of the imperative necessity of conserving labor, materials and capital for war purposes. The ability of the War Industries Board to enforce this whole plan rests upon the fact that it controls priorities and has also secured from the manufacturers of building materials a pledge not to supply materials for projects which are not authorized under the regulations of the War Industries Board.

The person interested in a construction project will apply, with a full statement of the facts under oath to the appropriate District Director of the Department of Materials of the Council of National Defense. In McKean County this matter shall be taken up with one of the following District Directors of the Council of Defense of McKean County, viz: H. E. Allen, Bradford, Dennie Davis, Kane, C. R. Baglet, Mt. Jewett, M. P. Blakeslee, Eldred, Andy Anderson, Port Allegany, Chas McKean, Smethport, Fred H. Hungiville, Director for County, Smethport.

Pursuant to request of State Director of War Camp Community Service, following representatives have been named for McKean County, viz., J. R. Lavens, O. F. Thompson, H. E. Gaffney and W. E. Burdick of Bradford, W. H. Davis and Porter Benson of Kane, Guy McCoy and George W. Mitchel of Smethport. The burden of organizing this important War activity for the county will fall upon these gentlemen. J. E. Corneal of Philadelphia, Associate State Director, explained the object and scope of the movement at a conference of county representatives held at Smethport last Thursday. W. H. Davis, Esq., of Kane is the representative of the county at the conference of this and other allied war activities being held at Philadelphia this week.

First and organizing conference of the State Americanization Bureau is being held at Philadelphia this week. The movement has for its avowed purpose the naturalization of all male foreigners of the Commonwealth.

W. Bouton of Smethport has accepted the responsibility of the Chairmanship of this Bureau for McKean County and is attending the Conference. The appointment was made by Chairman George W. Mitchell of the Council of Defense on request of the State Council of Defense.

Opportunity still remains for high school graduates to matriculate in the colleges and join Uncle Sam's Students Army Training Corps. Lads of eighteen or over may apply to Guy McCoy, Secretary, Council of Defense address Smethport, for information on this important subject.

We are requested by Guy McCoy Secretary of the County Council of National Defense to state that the appeal made last week for furniture for the offices of the committee has met with gratifying response. Patriotic citizens of this and other places have come forward with two typewriters; one with stand included, two desks, four chairs, mimeograph for handwriting, cash donations, etc., Rugs or other floor coverings, office chairs, large filing cabinets, type writer mimeograph, card indexes and cash donations for purchase of stoves and other incidentals are respectfully requested. It is a matter of pride to patriotic people that this office in which so much war work will be centralized be properly equipped. Furniture is loaned for period of war.

LETTER FROM JIMMIE McCABE.

Frante, August 15, 1918.

Dear Old Boss (M. M. Pomeroy)—I suppose you think I have forgotten all about you, but nothing like that. Ole minds run back to that ol burg in the hills every once in a while and just wait until we get back. Some time I'll say. I suppose the factory is running now and maybe you have girls working in it. Just save me a place between the two best looking ones. They have some dandy looking ones over here, but a person can't talk to them— I wish I could talk French, believe me. It is nearly dark over here and it is hard to understand that it is only about noon over there. You people set the clocks ahead an hour, but we have got you beat six hours anyway. I suppose you know by this time what is going on. I'll tell you all about it when we come sailing in. George is over here somewhere but so far I have not been able to find out just where. But I'll find him before I'm through. I wish you were along, old boy, we would sure have some time. I've got so I can talk the lingo a little but can't make love in French. I get started all right but get mixed up. I even called one girl a mule the other night, when I meant to say "sweetheart." You can see that a soldier has his hardships. I had a postcard picture of the factory and told her I owned the original, and had "beauchap francs" which means plenty of money, but after I called her a mule it was all off and our courtship came to a sudden ending. To lay aside joking, the French are surely wonderful people, "just like Americans" and their soldiers are not afraid of anything. I am going to have an aeroplane when I get home— lots of them over here just like automobiles in the states. With all the boys away I suppose Smethport is pretty dull now, but it will be lively enough when the Kaiser gets hit, and believe me that will happen soon Of course all of us will not come back, but those who "go west" know there is plenty more to take their places. We have money and men, all we have to do is to get old Bill and chain him up. If you do get it in your head to come over be sure and let me know. I suppose you are not grouchy any more if you have girls working in the factory—be sure to save the place I spoke of. Tell Joe Simpkins to send Norman my address so he can write and some of us might get to see him. Give my best to all the boys and everybody, and wishing yourself and family the best of luck, I remain,

Private James McCabe,
Co. C., 112th U. S. Inf.
via. N. Y.
American Expeditionary Forces.

GREEN TOMATO MINCE MEAT.

Here is the greatest discovery since wireless telegraph. Mince meat without meat where prices are sky-high and green tomatoes and apples plentiful. You will never regret making a batch of this delicious pie timber, as it tastes so nearly like the old-fashioned kind that it is almost impossible to detect a difference.

4 peck green tomatoes chopped fine,
1 peck sour apples, chopped fine,
2 pounds beef suet, ground fine,
8 pounds brown sugar,
1 pint vinegar,
3 pounds raisins,
3 tablespoonsful cinimon,
2 tablespoonsful cloves,
2 tablespoonsful allspice,
1 tablespoonful salt,
½a nutmeg, grated.

Mix thoroughly all together and let boil 2½ hours.

Psychology of War On Women's Dress

By LENA MADESON PHILLIPS,
Y. W. C. A. National Board Secretary for Business Women.

"Work while you work and primp at home" is the new slogan for the woman in business. With the call to her new duties brought about by war has come to woman the knowledge that to succeed in business she cannot think of her clothes during office hours. The old fashioned idea that woman is always flustering about her dress is rapidly being killed in action. If the business women are to meet the demands of the present day challenge, thus fulfilling the promise of their past achievements, the standards of the average woman must be raised as a means thereto, and the raising of standards means sensible dressing. To appear at the office with fuzzy hair, high heels and the primping attitude; to work all day with one eye on the clock and the other on the mirror, had a tendency to lower standards. Ideas on the change in the attire of business women have been fermenting for some time. One clever woman has even gone so far as to work out the fact based on a canvass and statistics that the woman who was always fussing over her clothes and primping during office hours did not get her salary raised.

With the coming of the war woman's work has been made real, and all these fermenting ideas are fast being crystallized. Women have found the waists that mass on the slightest provocation, like chiffon, and other materials designed for the drawing room, impractical for the real work they are now called upon to do. They have found that high heels advertise weakness, and those who are doing Uncle Sam's work must think of their feet in terms of strong ankles and strong arches. They have discovered, above

Blue Triangle Series.

all, that clothing reveals personality, and that to gain personality they must consider their work, its ideals, and their own social responsibility. Forty-nine hairpins and a daily cascade of feminine adornment are becoming obsolete since Uncle Sam is accepting women workers. Modesty in dress means the right attitude toward the dignity and worth of the human body, and respect for dignity does not go with a neck too exposed for business.

Again women are learning that a business proposition is not an anteroom to matrimony. While it goes without saying that for the average woman marriage is a state both right and greatly to be desired, it by no means justifies her using her place in the business world primarily as a means of securing a possible husband. The woman today who wishes to fill a place in the business world until such time as it is convenient for her to marry, in all fairness to other women who assume business responsibility permanently, must surrender herself to the task she has chosen in no half hearted way. Employment must cease to be merely a means of securing money for alluring clothes.

Women are fast learning that if they desire equal pay for equal work the first emphasis must be placed on the work. The time has come when they must cease to demand both the rights of men and the privileges of women. If they desire to be co-laborers with men in the business world, with equal opportunities and equal pay, they must face business with a man's steadfastness of purpose and real desire to succeed. The business woman of today must be willing to forego such styles of dress as will distract from the business in hand and surround them with a sex consciousness which is not conducive to solid work nor to sound morals.

Y. W. C. A. WORK IN FRANCE.

The Y. W. C. A. is helping the women in France in recreational, educational and relief work. Little home centers for American Army nurses in base hospitals have been established in cooperation with the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. A hut is built by the Red Cross on or near the hospital grounds. One end of it is taken by the Y. M. C. A., and one room belongs to the Y. W. C. A., and in this one room is inaugurated a bit of home life for the nurses at the battle front. It is the one spot where the nurse may leave the harrowing duties of the hospital behind for a bit of recreation.

WHAT IS A HOSTESS HOUSE?

Blue Triangle Series.

What is a Hostess House?

"The place where you can get anything you want from an egg to an elephant!" answers one of Uncle Sam's doughboys at Camp Dix.

"Just one bit of Heaven packed full of angels!" answers another boy in khaki.

"Just one phase of the Young Women's Christian Association War Work Council Activities," answers Mrs. Henry P. Davison, treasurer of the National Board Y. W. C. A.

The hostess houses are the homes that serve the entire nation. No hostess house is built except at the direct request of the commanding officer, and each house has its individuality. They have been erected by the Y. W. C. A. at the request of the government as an answer to the problem of what to do with the women relatives and friends, and the men also, who come to visit the soldiers either while in training or en route to France. The need was first brought sharply to the attention of the government in the early days of the war at Plattsburg. Then women waited in mud, the consistency of glue, under any improvised shelter they could find to see their men, or froze in an uncompromising atmosphere of 40 below. Then the government realized that women will spend their last penny and endure almost any hardship to say a last farewell to their men folk before they embark for France.

Miss Vera Shaefer, representative of the War Work Council in the northeastern field, had previously encountered the problem in her work among women on the Mexican border. Two weeks after the S O S came from the commanding officer at Plattsburg, Miss Shaefer had the first hostess house erected and ministering to the needs of women visitors. Since then the work has grown to nation wide proportions, with over 90 hostess houses in or near the army and navy military camps from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with more being erected as fast as labor and lumber can be secured. New Jersey has Y. W. C. A. hostess houses at Camp Dix and Camp Merritt.

No doubt if elephants proved a necessity to the comfort of the army or its friends on this side of the Atlantic the hostess houses would have them. Our doughboy may have exaggerated a bit, but he has learned to ask for what he wants, and generally secures it if it is in the power of the hostess to get it for him, from a room for his mother overnight to a marriage license for himself on a few hours' notice.

THE GIRL WHO TOOK HIS PLACE.

There are today over 12,000,000 women in industry. Two million have entered war industries during the past year. When the Government planned its huge industrial shops the housing of these millions of women was a minor consideration. The Y. W. C. A. was called upon and has undertaken this important service for the Government. Experts studied the situation. Suggestions and plans were drawn and submitted to the Secretary of War and Mr. Otto Eidlitz, chairman of the Housing Committee of the Council for National Defense. These suggestions were put in pamphlet form and distributed to seven thousand manufacturers. They are now accepted as authoritative for the housing of women war workers.

Y. W. C. A. ADDS BOMB PARLOR TO HOTEL PETROGRAD.

Paris, Sept. 5.—A new "Bomb Parlor" has just been added as a life saving feature to the Hotel Petrograd, run by the Young Women's Christian Association for American women working in France. The Bomb Parlor is a good sized room at the bottom of the house and has no outside walls. When a series of wails from sirens announce air raids the "guests" scramble out of bed and get down to the Bomb Parlor in double quick time. Once there they feel safe from harm.

"I have seen Red Cross nurses fast asleep on the floor of the Bomb Parlor in spite of the awful din of the raids," writes one of the Y. W. C. A. workers in the Hotel Petrograd. "Many times I have made the flight down to the Bomb Parlor twice in a night. It is war, and we soon get so used to these nocturnal visits we can drop off to sleep again as soon as we get back to bed. We spend the time between the "Alerte," which turns us out of bed, and the "All clear," which sends us back to bed, in playing games, visiting or reading down in the Bomb Parlor.

GIRLS' PATRIOTIC LEAGUE OF THE Y. W. C. A.

The Girls' Patriotic League has a large membership in New Jersey. It has been promoted by the Y. W. C. A. as a part of the war work it has inaugurated among the girls of America. Every girl in the country, whatever her race or creed, is eligible to membership. It has no constitution and no officers. Girls may become members by signing the following pledge:

"I pledge to express my patriotism—

"By doing better than ever before whatever work I have to do.

"By rendering whatever special service I can at this time to my country.

"By living up to the highest standard of character and honor, and by helping others to do the same."

Y. W. C. A. WORK IN AMERICA.

When the War Department began to get the men of the country ready for war plans were laid without much thought of the women, but a stream of women started coming to the cantonments, with no provision made for them, though many came from distances too far away to return at once. The Government needed the women's help, and the Y. W. C. A. was found to be the only organization equipped for the work. Out of this grew the hostess house of the Y. W. C. A., of which there are now 92, with more being erected.

Y. W. C. A. RECREATION CENTERS IN FRANCE.

Nine social and recreation centers for women Government workers in France have been established by the Y. W. C. A. Two are in Paris. One was created for American women in that city, and the other was created at the request of the French Ministry of War for the benefit of girl employes. The remaining centers are for French munition workers and have cafeterias or lunch rooms, and canteens. All work in France has a direct bearing on the army.

PUTTING THE "W" IN THE BLUE TRIANGLE.

The "W" in the Y. W. C. A. stands for "Women in War Work." Its symbol is the blue triangle, the emblem of "The Girl He Left Behind Him." The three points of the triangle stand for protection, education and recreation. In color it represents faith, hope and charity. Its area is symbolic of the work the Young Women's Christian Association is doing to help win the war, throughout the United States, in France, in Russia, and in practically all parts of the world.

THE GIRLS' RESERVE Y. W. C. A.

This is an organization for young girls from ten to eighteen years of age, with the purpose of giving them better habits and ideals to make them responsible women capable of living up to the best hopes and traditions of American women. It is a new war organization to which girls in the grade schools, junior high schools, young employed girls all the Red Cross Square

American Finds Italy's King a Royal Democrat

Hamilton Holt Interviews Victor Emmanuel at the Front. Where He Lives Rugged Life of a Soldier.

By GARRET SMITH.

An alliance with Republican France in the world war for Democracy is perfectly understandable to every citizen of the United States. In the case of our other chief Allies, however, there are still left some old-fashioned Americans, fed on the king-baiting school histories of a generation ago, who are a bit puzzled to find the country of George Washington lined up with the "king-ridden" nations of Europe.

But the King of Italy is not an old-fashioned King at all.

This view of Victor Emmanuel as a royal democrat is strikingly interpreted by Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, who has just returned from Italy, where he had a most unusual interview with His Majesty.

Mr. Holt went to Italy as the representative of the Italy America Society at the time of the celebration of the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war. He was received in Rome with much ceremony.

"Finally, after these formalities were over," Mr. Holt told me, "I was

conducted up through the northern provinces to the hills just behind the battle line. We stopped at a little villa belonging to a small wine merchant, which had been requisitioned for government use. There were two or three sentinels about the grounds and as many orderlies within. That was all, no other evidence that it was a post of any great importance. An officer led me up to a bed-chamber on the third floor and knocked.

Royal Headquarters Modest.

"Inside I was cordially greeted by a modest, middle-aged little man in a plain uniform that I could scarcely distinguish from that of a common soldier, no epaulets, gold braid or insignia, nothing but a ribbon showing years of service such as any soldier might wear. After a hearty handshake, he invited me to be seated."

That was the King of Italy as one Yankee saw him.

"There was not the slightest hint of royal ceremony about our meeting," declared Mr. Holt. "He simply ushered me into his apartment and invited me to sit down, as any private citizen would receive another. And it was a very simple little apartment with no hint of luxury about it. There was a simple bed, washstand, bureau and two or three little straight-back chairs—chairs that looked as though they might be of maple. I remarked on the simplicity of his quarters and he said they were much better than some he had occupied.

"In five [illegible] time I had lost all sense of being in the presence of royalty. You know that ordinarily court etiquette demands that a private citizen shall not speak to a king in the course of an interview except to answer His Majesty. Before I realized it I had forgotten all about that convention and we were chatting freely, asking and answering questions back and forth and actually swapping yarns in good old Yankee fashion. He kept me talking for three quarters of an hour and [illegible] I had nothing to do with the [illegible] of the call, as I naturally [illegible] to the extent of [illegible] to terminate the [illegible] makes a perfect [illegible] sense of humor.

"The difference apparent to me in our status as I look back on it was that such an interview was a very unusual experience for me, while it was not at all unusual for the King, and I forgot to be conscious of that at the time.

"Victor Emmanuel impressed me as a sort of combination of Colonel House and the late Frank R. Stockton. He is a man of simple and charming manner, without pose, who has thrown himself heart and soul into the cause of his country and is working for it night and day, as hard as any other person in Italy. But he prefers to stay behind the scenes while doing it."

A Hard-Working Monarch.

That this unceremonious reception of a representative of the American Democracy was no pose for theatrical effect is clearly evident from Mr. Holt's report of what he observed and learned of the King's daily routine. The Monarch has selected this little villa for his headquarters on account of its location in convenient reach of every part of the battle-line. Each morning he rises early, eats a simple breakfast, has a light luncheon put up for him, gets into his automobile and spends the day visiting some point on the line, conferring with the officers and talking with the soldiers, learning their needs first hand and inspiring them by his presence and his counsel. At night he studies the plans of battle for the following day and never retires without sending a letter to his family, to whom he is passionately devoted.

He has made observations of the battlefield from dirigibles and aeroplanes. At one time in 1915 he climbed to the snow-covered crest of Ratschkoel Mountains when the temperature was below zero in order that he might congratulate the Alpine troops who had just captured several Austrian positions.

Experiences Under Fire.

"In the course of our conversation," said Mr. Holt, "he gave me a graphic description of his experience in one town near the frontier. The Austrians discovered his presence in the town and began bombarding it. The King immediately withdrew from the town in order that, as he told me, he might not unnecessarily imperil the residents. What he did not tell me was that he departed from the town openly, for he was evidently much more concerned for the safety of the people than he was over the peril of his own life.

"He is very much interested in the mechanics of warfare. He described graphically the barrage drill of the Italian troops as he had witnessed it.

"He showed me with great glee a German cross from a captured airplane he had framed and hung on the wall of his room. He described the different designs he had seen painted on German planes and was particularly amused at one which had the design of a Teddy Bear."

His Democratic Traditions.

The King's ability to play his present role is the result both of his democratic inheritance from his Savoy ancestors and his Spartan upbringing. He was tutored by a stern, old army colonel, who, at the direction of the boy's royal father treated him in every way like the son of a private citizen. He has ever since preferred simple, rigorous living. Hunting and mountain climbing are among his favorite pastimes.

"What did he have to say about the political and military situation?" I asked.

"You must remember," Mr. Holt replied, "that one cannot quote a King directly. While we discussed various phases of the situation very freely, I would not be at liberty to give a verbatim report of his opinions. In fact, he was careful in talking with me not to express himself positively on matters of state policy. When I encroached on such ground, he would generally counter by asking me what they told me in Rome about it.

An Admirer of America.

"For instance, I asked him if it was true that Italy desired America to send military aid to her. He asked if they told me that in Rome.

"'Yes,' I replied.

"The King said that was right—Italy did want our aid. He said we could help particularly by sending them steel and coal.

"He expressed a great deal of interest in American affairs and the American attitude toward the war and kept me busy answering thoughtful questions about them. He expressed the greatest feeling of friendship towards America and appreciation for what we have already done in the war. He [illegible] Forty already made were

BUY YOUR BONDS

By MELVILLE DAVISSON POST.

That appalling damnation—intelligence without humanity—converting a whole people into a predatory monster has descended on the world.

No human institution, fine or noble, is any longer safe. Invasions from a malignant star or fabled beasts breaking up through the crust of the earth could not more awfully threaten us. Every energy of every civilized nation must be assembled for resistance.

An idle dollar is an idle weapon!

How shall we face enslaved men, mutilated children and forlorn women if in this hour of supreme peril we hold back idle in our house a weapon that would have helped to save the world?

WEAR YOUR BUTTON

The Liberty Bond button is the most valuable single aid to securing additional subscriptions for bonds, so every bond owner is requested by the Executive Committee of this district to wear his owner's button all during the fourth campaign, beginning September 28th. The button has always stood out as concrete proof of a man's patriotism, and got to be the custom, as soon as you face a man, to glance down at his coat lapel, and if you did not find there the badge of Liberty Loan patriotism, the expression of your face at once communicates a significant thought to the other party. In many thousands of cases, this thought found expression in words, so that before the end of the Third Loan campaign, it was as dangerous for a man to be seen without a Liberty Bond button as it was last Sunday for him to be seen joy-riding in an automobile.

The Executive Committee has therefore decided to use the button during the Fourth Campaign even more prominently than in the Third. A new design of button will, of course, be used, so that one will not be able to claim that he has done his duty in the Fourth Campaign by showing a button of the previous campaigns.

Hereafter, there are to be only two places where a Liberty Bond button may be secured. The first is a bank or trust company, where the button will be handed to the purchaser of a bond as soon as he has made a first payment. The second place is at the industrial plant or other places where one is employed, and where the payment for his bonds is deducted from his wages. Employers in such cases will be given buttons, and authorized to hand them to employes as soon as authority has been given for taking from their wages payments for Liberty Bonds.

Solicitors will not be permitted to take cash for bonds during the forthcoming campaign. Any solicitor who asks for cash, and gives you a button, is not authorized to do so, and should be reported at once to Liberty Loan headquarters.

The wearing of the Liberty Bond button will be considered the one proof of ownership of a bond of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Therefore, if you wish to protect yourself from embarrassing looks and questions, be sure to get your button early in the campaign, and don't fail to wear it constantly.

The campaign opens September 28th and runs three weeks to October 19th.

UNCLE SAM'S NEEDS

More than ever before Uncle Sam is going to call upon his loyal citizenry this year for their financial assistance. More than ever will it be necessary to a speedy winning of the war, the saving of American lives, and the insurance of peace and continued liberties to the world at large.

Uncle Sam has a tremendous job ahead of him. He must needs ask unusual sacrifices at the hands of the people. And the people must respond.

Of every $5 earned in this country this year $2.30 will be needed by the United States government to pay its war bill, and the government has got to get it," declared Lewis B. Franklin, national director of the war loan organization, a few days ago in an address to Liberty Loan workers in Cleveland.

Mr. Franklin had come from Washington for the one purpose of making this talk. He had at his fingers ends the latest plans of the government, the latest estimates of probable expense, a complete knowledge of the situation. He spoke with authority.

Uncle Sam expects to spend $24,000,000,000 this year. Of this amount Liberty Bonds will produce $14,000,000,000; Thrift Stamps $2,000,000,000, and taxes $8,000,000,000. It is expected that the productive capacity of the country will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $70,000,000,000.

So it will behoove everyone of us to practice at least a moderate economy as we go along. Twenty-four billions seems a tremendous lot of money, but we can raise it. The American people can but has to fail to rise to the occasion.

But it means that thousands who have been dodging the bond counter [illegible] will have to wake up and [illegible] do. It means that you [illegible] to help round those [illegible]

Let's get [illegible]

Keeping Warm With Less Coal

That is what everybody wants to do this winter. And it is exactly what *you* can do if you have a Perfection Oil Heater. With this additional heat you will be comfortable all winter and burn from one to three tons of coal less than before.

Perfections are safe and they burn an economical fuel—kerosene. However, be sure *you* use

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

instead of some unknown, unbranded kerosene. Use it in your Perfection, your lamps and lanterns. Ask for it by name and be sure to get the genuine. Highly refined and purified, it burns without smoke, smell or charring the wicks.

Get your Perfection Oil Heater *now*. There is going to be a big demand for them this year. They are reasonably priced—$5.65 to $10.00.

Rayo Lamps

For *perfect* results, always use Rayo Lamps. The ideal light for all purposes. Made of best materials. Designs for every room. Ask your dealer.

Rayo Lanterns

Your best friend on dark, stormy nights. Never blow out or jar out. Construction insures perfect oil combustion. Ask your dealer.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

Everywhere in Pennsylvania and Delaware

Rayolight

Do You Own A Bank Book?

To have a pass book in black and white just to show you how well you are getting on with the world is encouraging—and by opening an account with this bank today with only $1.00 you are started in the right direction.

THE GRANGE NATIONAL BANK,

Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 19.

—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Mundy Tuesday, September 10, 1918, a son.

—The Glasser Bros. Co., in an enlarged space this week calls every woman reader's attention to the desirable lines of autumn goods it is showing.

—Everybody is invited to attend the dance to be given by the Married People's Club of Burbanks at Galco Park Friday evening, Sept. 27. An orchestra of four pieces will furnish music. Tickets are $1.00 and the proceeds will be divided between the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. The Married People's Club are royal entertainers and a good time is assured all who attend.

—Douglass Seibert, who has made several trips across to France, was on the transport, Mount Vernon, which was torpedoed the latter part of the week. The boat had started from France to this country when torpedoed, but was able to put back to port. Douglass' relatives here have not heard from him yet, but he is undoubtedly safe, as all the crew were safely landed.—Coudersport Journal.

—The Arcade, a building spanning the west branch of the Tuna creek, at the foot of Pine street, Bradford, collapsed on Saturday afternoon, after several carloads of groceries had been placed in the center of the first floor of the building. The second floor of the structure was occupied by Bradford Textile company and contained considerable machinery. The building is owned by S. A. Mundy and was originally constructed for a market house. The damage to the building is estimated to be between $10,000 and $12,000.

—The Fry Company, in an interesting advertisement that will win close attention from the ladies, tells of seasonable goods this week.

—Miss Olive Richards of Smethport leaves this week for Bartlesville, Okla., where she will teach this year. She is a sister of Dr. R. W. Richards.—Shinglehouse Mail.

—James M. Tracy of Bradford made this office a brief, but pleasant call, Friday. Mr. Tracy is an old-time resident of East Smethport, where he conducted a general store for many years. Twenty-one years ago he moved to Bradford where he has since resided.

—Hunters take notice that the hunting of ruffed grouse is prohibited in McKean county until the season of 1919. This county is also closed to the hunting of deer. Many counties in the state prohibit the hunting of ruffed grouse this year as the birds were in danger of being exterminated within the borders of the state.

—Did you know that the second highest elevation in the state of Pennsylvania is in Potter county? Well, it is. Point Downey in this county is 2,652 feet above sea level. Prospect Hill near Smethport is 2,495 feet, an Hill near Smethport is 2,495 feet and Mt. Jewett is the highest railroad point in the state. Just where Point Downey is the writer is unable to state.—Shinglehouse Mail.

—The Fourth Quarterly Conference of the M. E. church was held on Wednesday, Sept. 11. The Rev C. N. Hutchinson, the newly appointed District Superintendent presided. The officers were elected for the coming Conference year, and reports were received from the various church organizations. It was unanimously requested that the Pastor be reappointed. There was a feeling of optimism in the meeting and an expressed determination to make the church as efficient as is possible.

—At a recent meeting of the Smethport Allied Band, John Hull was elected president of the organization. Other officers are Ross K. Knapp, manager; James Chisholme, secretary-treasurer; Frank Purtle and John Hull, trustees, J. J. Johnston, director. Arrangements are now being made through the band, I. O. O. F. lodge and Red Cross for the Smethport Allied Band to take over certain instruments and uniforms by the payment of $60 to the local Red Cross chapter. These instruments and uniforms are to be the property of the borough, to be used by the present band organization and to be returned to the borough in case of disbandment. The following persons will be asked to act as trustees: Burgess Wesley Gifford, Sanford L. Fry and John Hull. The donation of the property to the Red Cross by the lodge was a commendable act as it will secure for that organization a much larger cash sum than the lodge is allowed to donate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose at public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, McKean County, Pa., on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1918,

at one o'clock p.m.

All the right, title, interest in that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the [illegible] of Bradford, County of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the west line of Charlotte Avenue said point being one hundred and twenty (120) feet south from the lands of the Titus Manufacturing Company, and on the south line of lot occupied by the Titus Manufacturing Company; thence westerly along said lot [illegible] the line of Charlotte Avenue fifty (50) feet; thence west parallel with Charlotte Avenue one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to lands of M. A. Weed Company; thence northerly along said Weed Company's land fifty (50) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to said William A. Warner by W. H. Dawson et al by deed dated August 16th, 1910, and recorded in the recorder's office of McKean County.

Improved and having erected thereon a two story frame dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of W. A. Warner at the suit of Katherine E. Schauer.

Elizabeth O'Mara, Plffs. Atty.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Pa.

September 17, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Ralph E. Winsor
vs.
Florence R. Winsor

No. 7 Dec. Term, 1917.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Ralph E. Winsor did on the 1st day of October, 1917, prefer his petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Florence R. Winsor.

We therefore command you the said Florence R. Winsor that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Ralph E. Winsor your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

Mullin & Woods, Lib. Attys.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Arietta Celestia Sweeney
vs.
Edward Daniel Sweeney

No. 20 December Term, 1917.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Arietta Celestia Sweeney did on the 10th day of October, 1917 prefer her petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Edward Daniel Sweeney.

We therefore command you the said Edward Daniel Sweeney that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Arietta Celestia Sweeney your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

Simon & Wilson, Lib. Attys.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Gladys E. Swanson
vs.
Leonard A. Swanson

No. 27, December Term, 1917.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Gladys E. Swanson did on the 16th day of October, 1917, prefer her petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Leonard A. Swanson.

We therefore command you the said Leonard A. Swanson that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Gladys E. Swanson your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

Simon & Wilson, Lib. Attys.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

George G. Wolf
vs.
Lilly M. Wolf

No. 13, February Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas George G. Wolf did on the 10th day of December, 1917, prefer his petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Lilly M. Wolf.

We therefore command you the said Lilly M. Wolfe that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said George G. Wolf your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

T. F. Mullin, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Elizabeth Hildreth
vs.
Charles Hildreth

No. 26, February Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Elizabeth Hildreth did on the 14th day of February, 1917, prefer her petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Charles Hildreth.

We therefore command you the said Charles Hildreth that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Elizabeth Hildreth your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

J. A. Fitzgibbon, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Jones H. Dunn
vs.
Anna Dunn

No. 27, February Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Jones H. Dunn did on the 18th day of December, 1917 prefer his petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Anna Dunn.

We therefore command you the said Anna Dunn that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Jones H. Dunn your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

John N. Apple, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Ambrose Rodell Corah
vs.
Minnie A Corah

No. 53 February Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Ambrose Rodell Corah did on the 10th day of January, 1918 prefer his petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Minnie A. Corah.

We therefore command you the said Minnie A. Corah that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Ambrose Rodell Corah your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

John N. Apple, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Harriet Stone
vs.
Manley Stone

No. 54, June Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Harriet Stone did on the 15th day of April, 1918 prefer her petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Manley Stone.

We therefore command you the said Manley Stone that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Harriet Stone your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

W. E. Burdick, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

CHARTER No. 8201. Reserve District No. 3.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GRANGE NATIONAL BANK OF McKEAN COUNTY, AT SMETHPORT, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON AUGUST 31, 1918.

Resources.			
1 a Loans and discounts, including rediscounts (except those shown in b and c)		315,198.45	
c Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it		537,198.40	
f Foreign Bills of Exchange or Drafts sold with indorsement of this bank, not shown under Item 1 a above (see Item 37c)			852,396.85
2 Overdrafts, secured, $1,317.07; unsecured, $200.07			633.36
4 U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		100,000.00	
5 U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged		20,000.00	
6 Premiums on U. S. bonds			120,000.00
8 Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent, unpledged		18,350.00	
d Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent, pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable		2,000.00	20,350.00
b Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledge to secure postal savings deposits		2,000.00	
c Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		61,660.37	
f Collateral Trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than ONE YEAR nor more than THREE YEARS' time		20,000.00	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.			83,660.37
9 Stock of Federal Reserve Bank 150 per cent of subscription			3,900.00
10 a Value of banking house		30,000.00	
b Equity in banking house			30,000.00
11 Furniture and fixtures			7,200.00
12. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank			31,106.00
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks			38,051.74
16. Net amount due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, or 15			1.81
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)			509.13
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18		38,591.92	
20. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer			5,000 00
Total			584,965.90
Liabilities.			
24. Capital stock paid in			$100,000 00
25. Surplus fund			30,000.00
26. a Undivided profits		6,839.67	
b Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid		2,072.15	4,767.52
30. Circulating notes outstanding			99,100.00
34. Individual deposits subject to check			133,059.37
35. Certificates of deposits due in less than 30 Days (other than for money borrowed)			152,772.04
37. Cashiers checks outstanding			276.72
39. Deposits requiring notice but less than 30 days			302,26
40. Dividends unpaid			91.00
41. Other demand deposits			4,400.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 39, 40, and 41		270,900.44	
44. Postal savings deposits			631.44
45. Other time deposits			150,102.42
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 42, 43, 44, and 45		150,733.86	
b War savings certificates and thrift stamp deposits, $455.08		455.08	
			455.08
Total			584,965.90

State of Pennsylvania, } ss:—
County of McKean, }

I, E. E. Drake, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. E. DRAKE, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Sept. 1918.

E. R. MAYO, Notary Public.

My commission expires February 6, 1919

CORRECT ATTEST:
F. L. HOLMES,
F. A. GALLUP,
T. F. HUSHIVILLE,

YOU CANNOT

afford to insure yourself; otherwise you would not need insurance.

The same reasons that prompted you to carry insurance should, upon due inquiry, admonish you perhaps to take out more insurance, because of the increased cost of building materials, labor, and nearly every other item of expense entering into the cost of making repairs, or of re-building, after a fire. Ask

Burdick's Insurance Agency & Music Store

305 W. MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

USED CAR SALE

MASTER SIX CHALMERS, Continental Motor—Seven Passenger, cost $2650.00, Paint, Upholstering, etc., in fine condition. Tires good. Brand new $55.00 Storage Battery. Guaranteed in good mechanical condition. Price $595.00

1916 STUDEBAKER, 4 cylinder, 7 Passenger. Engine in good condition. Brand new rear tires. Price $495.00

NEW MAXFER STUDEBAKER, One and a Half Ton Truck. Bosch High Tension Magneto. Large Stake Body. Windshield and Top. In fine running order. All new tires. Big Bargain. Price $595.00

REO TRUCK, capacity 1500 lbs. Stake Body. New up-to-date carbureator, solid tires, rear ones new. Runs good, pulls good, and will do more work than the best team of horses. Price $125.00

TERMS: One half cash, balance on monthly payments.

BACKUS NOVELTY CO.

SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner.
ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager

Entered at the Post Office at Smethport, Pa., as second-class matter

Smethport, Pa., Thursday September 19.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
of Chester County.

For Lieutenant-Governor
EDWARD E. BIEDLEMAN
of Dauphin County.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs.
JAMES F. WOODWARD,
of Allegany County.

For Congressmen-at-Large
MAHLON M. GARLAND,
of Allegany County.
THOMAS S. CRAGO,
of Greene County.
JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN,
of Philadelphia County.
ANDERSON H. WALTERS,
of Cambria County.

For Representative in Congress
EVAN J. JONES
of Bradford

For Members of Assembly
C. W. CATLIN
of Port Allegany.
J. A. FITZGIBBON
of Bradford.

That Chairman Will H. Hays, of the Republican National Committee, means what he says when he says the Republican party is not indulging in any "back stairs" politics to win the coming congressional elections, but is conducting a campaign that is, free from subterfuge, is evidenced by a letter he sent to Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson.

The letter was written in reply to a telegram Secretary Tumulty sent September 11th to Chairman Hays at his Indianapolis address. It was an inquiry regarding the veracity of a newspaper report of remarks Chairman Hays was alleged to have made at a conference of Republican state chairmen held in Chicago on Labor Day. Immediately upon sending the telegram Secretary Tumulty gave it to the newspapers, before Mr. Hayes had received it.

At that time Chairman Hays was in Washington, at a hotel, within a few blocks of the White House. He was appraised of Secretary Tumulty's telegram by reading of it in the Washington newspapers. Without waiting for the telegram to be relayed from Indianapolis to him, he called up Secretary Tumulty and asked that a copy of the telegram he sent to him in Washington. Upon receipt of the copy Chairman Hays issued the following reply:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12, 1918.
Hon. Joseph P. Tumulty,
White House, Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Tumulty:

I have your telegram. On September 2nd in Chicago, I attended a meeting of the Association of Republican State Chairman called by its president and attended by fifteen of such chairmen. At that meeting I made remarks referring in a general way to the length to which Democratic leaders are going in their efforts to control the Senate and House, and also as to the irrevocable stand of the Republican party for a vigorous prosecution of the war and against an inconclusive peace.

I did not use the words quoted in your telegram. What I said then, which I now reaffirm and which I shall continue to declare, was substantiall as follows:

First, as to the means resorted to by certain Democratic leaders to get votes, I said:

"In the special election in Wisconsin, the Democratic machine leaders published advertisements, undenied since by them, addressed to the soldiers at Camp Grant, as follows:

"To the Wisconsin Soldiers at Camp Grant: Tuesday, April second, you are entitled to vote for United States Senator from Wisconsin to succeed Senator Paul O. Husting. President Wilson, your Commander in Chief, desires all loyal Americans to vote for Joseph E. Davies for United States Senator. Davies election means joy at Washington and gloom at Berlin. Davies defeat means gloom at Washington and joy at Berlin."

"I regard this as an infamous prostitution of all patriotic proprieties and the grossest violation of the plainest civil duty, worthy of the severest condemnation of all Americans. In this crisis, when all patriots are striving to bring to the aid of the country's cause every resource in men and material, when thousands of Republican and Democratic boys are dying, side by side, when both political parties are loyal, such conduct is immeasurably reprehensible. From such action it is evident, and I regret to say it that these Democratic leaders will go to any length to cary the Senate and House. Such unpatriotic efforts to use the war for partisan purposes must fail. Such inevitable failure was indicated by the Wisconsin result, it was further shown in the Michigan primary, and it will be conclusively proven in the Maine election next week. The American people will not tolerate it. This is the war of no political party. This is the peoples war, and we demand that the war be kept out of partisan politics and that partisanship be kept out of the war. And what we ask from the party in power we irrevocably pledge for ourselves."

Second, as to the imperative necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war and a conclusive peace only, and the need of a Republican congress to that end, and in connection with a discussion of the candidacy of Mr. Ford in the Republican primary in Michigan and his statement as to why he became a candidate, and while reviewing the service Republicans in congress rendered the major war measures which were opposed by the Democratic leaders, Chairman Dent of the Military Affairs committee, Floor Leader Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and others, I said:

"We demand the most vigorous prosecution of the war and a peace with victory. A Republican congress means a war congress, and we pledge our candidates to be men who are supremely pro-American who will give the country's all for the winning of the war now, and who will stand irrevocably against any peace based on a compromise of principles which would violate American rights, interests and honor, and make of our sacrifice a sacrilege to be made again by our grandchildren. I hope and trust the Democratic party will work by the same token."

Recognizing, as we all do that there will always be politics, I am pleased to advise you what I said to these Republican state chairmen, because I insist that our politics be open and acknowledged and on a plane and of a character that needs no subterfuge, and that there be no political partisanship in anything that touches the war.

Further, I now take the opportunity to appeal to you directly and to the Democratic organization, as I long ago did in my reply to Colonel George Harvey's letter, to with us in this effort to keep partisanship out of the war and the war out of partisan politics. This is no time for little things. The world is on fire. Our duty to our soldiers measured by their marvelous accomplishment and their supreme service, the magnitude of the task ahead for us all, and the incalculable consequence of the result, all cry out for the fullest co-operation. Let not political parties spend their time accusing each other of disloyalty when both are loyal. I urge that there be no accusation of disloyalty from either one side or the other in this campaign. Such accusation will give a totally false impression to the enemy, and the party or the committee making such accusation will be guilty in that very act of the worst kind of disloyalty.

We have a heavy load to haul. Let us, as far as possible, hitch up both our great political horses and have them both used, unhampered, freely to pull this load, each striving to see which can pull the harder.

Sincerely yours,
WILL H. HAYS,

When Chairman Hays was asked late on September 11th to comment upon the newspaper report of Secretary Tumulty's telegram, Mr. Hays said:

"I have not received the telegram from Mr. Tumulty. I will be very pleased, indeed, to receive it, and shall be very glad to reply both as to what I have said at any time and as to what I believe the facts to be as to any subject matter which may be referred to in his telegram."

The following is the telegram which Secretary Tumulty, at the request of President Wilson, sent to Chairman Hays.

"Hon. Will Hays,
Indianapolis, Ind.

"On Thursday, September 5, 1918, the Topeka Capital, published at Topeka, Kans., quotes you as having made the following statement to the thirty-one State Republican chairmen who met with you in Chicago on September 2.

"The Democratic leaders at Washington would not stop at anything that they believed would insure the re-election of a Democratic Congress this fall and a Democratic President two years hence. They would even end the war with any kind of a compromise if that would insure the continuance of the Democratic party in power.

"I shall be obliged if you will let me know if this is a correct statement of your remarks.

J. P. TUMULTY."

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Marriage Licenses.

Sept 11—Russell R. Vanatta of St. Marys, Pa., and Charlotte F. Withington of Kane, Pa.

August Leonard Anderson of Ludlow, Pa., and Eileen Bowley of Kane, Pa.

Sept. 13—Thomas S. Slocum and Lillian M. Foster both of Lewis Run, Pa.

Foleas Pelakes of New York, N. Y., and Reminone Mangican of Ludlow, Pa.

Sept 16—Carl Johnson and Annie Elizabeth Delaney both of Aiken, Pa.

Deeds

Sept 10—W. G. Eaton and wife to Emma S. Ireland, Elderd, $1100.

W. H. Dennis, et ux to Moses A. Nusbaum et al, Bradord, $300.

Alice J. Tierney and husband to Ida Unverdorben, Eldred Twp., $1.

Charlotte A. Titus and husband to L. L. Parker, Rixford, $800.

John R. Johnson and wife to E. J. Johnson, Mt. Jewett, $1.

Charles H. Ives and wife to John Onuffer and wife, Lafayette Twp., 1200.

Frank Lanouski to Stiff Balica, Bradford Twp., $3400.

James B. Porter, Administrator, to John Wozar, Lewis Run, $450.

W. H. Brown and wife to C. W. Foster, Bradford, $1.

Sept 11—Kane Estate to E. S. Dikeman, Mt. Jewett, $65.

Gennefia Amato Figluzzi and husband to Edward Fragale, Kane, $1

Mrs. Alva Van Wegen and husband to Julia A. Sherman, Port Allegany, $2200.

Sept 12—Thomas F. McGraw and wife to Mary Colligan, Bradford, $1.

Anna E. Kennedy, et al, to Harry E. Schonblom, Bradford, $13,333.33

Anna E. Kennedy, et al, to Clara S. Grover, Bradford, $1,333.33.

Ralph D. Mayo to Mildred L. Mayo, Smethport, $1.

Fred W. Dana and wife to W. J. Fitzgerald and wife, Bradford, $3600.

Sept 14—Charles F. Hess and wife to Elberta Case, Bradford, $450.

A. H. Fortner and wife to Andy Fortner, Liberty, $700.

Andy L. Fortner and wife to A. H. Fortner, Liberty, $90.

Sept 16—Eminia C. Dicksen, et al to Axel W. Peterson, Hamlin, $1,625.

Fred Robertson and wife to Charles K. Zoeller, Bradford, $400.

Hannah Wood to E. N. Wood, Eldred, $1.

W. F. Barr and wife to Edward Wood, Eldred, $100.

Satisfaction of Mortgage.

Sept 11—Charles A. Gould to Adrian M. Hennage, Bradford, $1000.

Mary E. Powers to W. H. Brown, et al, Bradford, $2000.

J. S. Stearns to Alvina Van Wegen, Port Allegany, $1350.

Sept 13—C. A. Dolley to Jennie B. Brown and husband, Port Allegany, $450.

Ephemeral Slang.

A man in middle life recalls the slang of his boyhood with some such indulgent wonder as that with which an elderly woman looks at the fashion plates of her early youth—"snide," "cheese it," "straw, Katy," "spoony," "chestnut," or even those of more recent coinage—"snap," "skiddoo," "twenty-three," "30 cents." They were artificially charged with meaning, and their effervescence is irretrievably gone. "Lemon" and "lobster" are nearly as flat. With disappearance of a certain kind of early Victorian prudery has gone the vogue of such terms as "inexpressibles" for trousers. Du Maurier's once famous novel has almost reached the vanishing point in the perspective of time, and we no longer speak of feet as "Trilbys." It is not safe, however, to prophesy that because a word comes from a proper name it will fade as fades the fame or notoriety of the person. We have forgotten what "Edgarism" is, but "Fletcherize" may yet make Fletcher immortal, even as "derrick" preserves in the dictionaries the name of a once famous hangman.—Robert P. Utter in Harper's Magazine.

A Japanese Composing Room.

The most interesting department of a Japanese printing plant is the composing room. Great cases of type of all sizes extend the whole length of the mammoth room. As the Chinese and Japanese characters used in a printing office run far into the tens of thousands, the life of the compositor must be a continual search for the letter he desires to use.

The compositors were sprawling around the aisles of the room hunting for these characters and all singing at the tops of their voices, which apparently caused them to forget the terrors of their work. There seemed to be hundreds of them, and the din was deafening.

After the proof is finally corrected the forms are made up quite as they are in an American newspaper shop, stereotyped and sent down to big cylinder presses.—Archie Bell in World Outlook.

M. S. GEARY
REAL ESTATE
AGENCY
OFFERS FOR SALE

Nice little home corner Nelson and Willow Sts. $600.00. One Hundred and fifty down, balance, payable in installments of One Hundred dollars every 6 months. Why pay rent when you can own your own home on such easy terms.

House and lot on Water St., ... $700.00 Good location, large lot, City water, Gas, Cement walks, Terms cash.

We have several houses and lots, also a number of farms, two teams heavy draft horses, one or two tracts of timber, several automobiles, all of which can be seen at any time. Come in and lets talk it over, No doubt we have just what you are looking for.

OFFICE IMPERIAL HOTEL. Both phones.
Smethport —:— —:— Pennsylvania

"We bring buyer and seller together."

Taxpayers of Keating Township
5 per cent. WILL BE ADDED TO THE SCHOOL TAX AFTER OCT. 1st.

I, or my representative, will be at my office located in the Grange Bank Building, every day, between the hours of 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., for the purpose of receiving taxes.

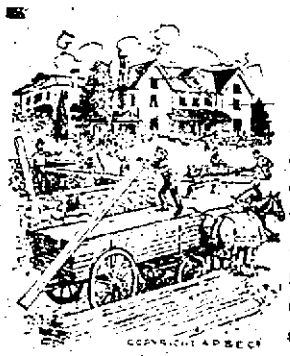
HENRY J. RICE, Collector.

FURNITURE

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that all our Furniture is worth your notice. You will get good, honest Furniture, the kind that is up to date and well made.

H. H SASSE Furniture, and Wall Paper Undertaking in All Its Branches

HIGH-GRADE LUMBER



AND PLENTY OF IT

is awaiting the disposal of all who are building or intending to build, at our yards. Come and look over our stock and convince yourself that we have just the stuff you need—and that we can supply promptly, every kind of hard and soft wood needed to erect any style of building from cellar to roof.

HOLMES & GILFILLAN
Smethport.

EVERY DAY IS THRIFT DAY

To those who trade here. Get the best line of "substitutes" that are on the market to-day as well as the very choicest grades of staple groceries.

at

THE COLEGROVE GROCERY

The Store with many years' reputation for fair and square dealing.

JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF

Bandages, Absorbent Cotton, Tape, Plasters, Disinfectant of all kinds. Stop and take a package home and be ready to administer first aid.

Bring your family prescriptions here where they will be promptly and carefully filled.

H. C. WELLS

SMETHPORT, PA.

Masser Brothers Co.

THE DEPENDABLE STORE PHONE 149

FEATURES!!

The New Coats are Prettier Than Ever.

There is no question but that the new Fall and winter Coats are more attractive than the coats of any past season within memory. It is true they are a bit more expensive but the coats that we are now showing are worth every penny of the price asked. Make your selections now while the assortment is complete

High Grade Heavy Meltonin black, Inlaid collar of silk plush, belt all around trimmed with large plush buttons and note the price $16.50.

Made of Velour half lined with twilled alberta linning, side pleats in back Deep collar and cuffs edged with seal plush. $27.50.

Made of Cylinder cloth full lined with twilled alberta lining, slit pockets, full gathered back and novelty belt all around. Deep convertible collar of silk plush, Colors green and Brown, unusually low priced at $25.00.

Made of high grade silk plush full lined with twilled alberta lining, Large convertable collar of kit coney Fur. Belt all around, fancy in back, slit pockets. A wonderfully pretty coat. $29.35.

THE LINE COMPRISES SILK, PLUSH, VELVETEEN, MELTON CYLINDER CLOTH WOOL VELOUR MOUNTENAC AND GIGGED VELOUR.

THE CREAM OF THE CREAM SEPARATOR TRADE GOES TO

The DeLaval

....The DeLaval has been the leader for nearly forty years, and the gap between DeLaval and the next one behind—A long way behind—is constantly growing wider with years.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THE SUPERIORITY OF THE DeLAVAL.

B. T GARLICK

THE CORNER HARDWARE.

SMETHPORT, — — PA.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the Postoffice at Smethport, Pa, as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 19.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Prices for all necessities are soaring—nobody knows how high they will go, therefore read Monheimer's advertisement in to-day's MINER.

—Mrs. Frank Burdick of Barbanks Crossing is seriously ill. Miss Lois Burdick of Wellsville has been called home on account of her mother's illness.

—Miss Marjorie Butzer of this place has accepted a position in the Eastman Koduk works in Rochester, N. Y.

—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Walker of East Smethport was operated upon at Olean Tuesday for adenoids and is getting along nicely.

—Mrs. E. A. Studholme will entertain the members of St. Christophers' Guild to-morrow at their Farm home near Farmers Valley. A picnic dinner will be served.

—Harry Henderson of Indiana, Pa. who for a number of years was a valued employee of the MINER, was in town last week attending the fair and found time to make this office a call and talk over old times.

—The General Welfare Bulletin, issued in the interest of national conservation," has reached this office. As the Bulletin wastes three-eights of the sheet of paper on which it is printed it cannot be taken very seriously.

—Mrs. Anna McKiernan has been informed that her son, Chas McKiernan has arrived safely overseas. Charles left here a few weeks ago with a contingent for Camp Lee and his period of training in this country was very short.

—Mrs. Margaret O'Reilly received a message Tuesday night informing her that her grandson, Robert O'Reilly of Pittsburgh, had arrived safely overseas. Robert enlisted about a year ago at State College and is in the ordnance department.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walker and daughter, Edna, went to Olean Monday where Edna underwent an operation by Dr. Tindolph for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. The operation was most successful and she is now getting along in fine shape.

—MINER subscribers are responding very creditably to the movement to put the subscription list on a paid-in-advance basis, following the order from the War Industrial Board. However there are some who have not responded to the letters sent out and they are advised to do so without delay, if they wish to continue reading the MINER. After October 1st, following the text of the order all subscribers three months or more in arrears will be dropped from the list. It is very disagreeable to us to have to do this, as we know these subscribers are perfectly "good" and we would be pleased to continue sending them the paper, but the fellows who are conducting Uncle Sam's postal business will make it hot for us if we don't carry out their orders.

—As a sample of how the deserving Democrats are conducting the affairs of the War Department that apply to country publishers we submit the following: The Newspaper Premium Book Division of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Departments offers to furnish us copies of a book entitled, "Keeping Our Fighters Fit" at 45 cents per copy, which may be advertised as costing 50 cents and given as a premium for a regular $2.00 subscription. This is in line with the extreme ignorance shown during the war by government departments regarding the country newspaper business. It is safe to say that it costs the government 45 cents a copy to print the book and they are willing to let the country publisher show his patriotism by paying for it out of the vast profit he makes on $2.00 subscriptions. Presumably also it is figured that the country publisher will gain new subscribers by this gift offer. The Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board on the other hand is doing everything in its power to decrease the circulation of country weeklies on the ground that news print paper will thereby be conserved. Premium offers or any other means that will tend to increase circulation are frowned upon by this section of the government machinery. Here are two almost absolutely conflicting methods of procedure in the same department, the only common ground being the addition to the troubles of the country newspaper.

—Mrs. J. B. Eastman entertained the Auction Bridge club at her home on King street yesterday afternoon.

—Miss Helen Oviatt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Oviatt of Farmers Valley, departed Friday for Muscle Shoals, Alabama, where she will enter the service of the government at the great constructioit camp there as a Red Cross nurse. Miss Oviatt graduated as a nurse at the Erie County Hospital in Buffalo and received her state diploma two years ago. Since that time she served in the city hospital at Columbus, Georgia, and he came night superintendent of that institution. She volunteered some time ago for Red Cross work and received her assignment last Thursday.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Doris Lewis of Kane visited friends in town last week.

M. N. Allen of Port Allegany was a Smethport business visitor Tuesday.

Orlo J. Bard of Betula and John B. Kelly of Crosby were callers at this office yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Clayton Backus and son Ted went to Buffalo Friday returning Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Gallup and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Boyer motored to Rochester last week.

Miss Verna Butzer has returned to State Normal School at Lock Haven for her second term.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Worster and daughter, Miss Dorothy Worster, of Norwich spent Sunday in town.

Julius Hornlein was in St. Marys, Pa., a few days this week to attend the Poultry Association meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Fischer returned Saturday evening from a motor trip to Kenka Lake and Rochester.

Mrs. Ethel Marks and daughter, Emma Agnes, returned Monday from a week's visit with friends in Hornell.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Gallup spent last week in Buffalo and Gowanda they were the guests of Mrs E. E. Cookson.

H. H. Henderson of Indiana, Pa., returned home Saturday after spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Rose Herzog.

Mrs. Thomas Delaney of Akron, Ohio., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kelly and sister, Miss Genevieve Kelly.

Mrs. E. E. Cookson and children have returned to their home in Gowanda after spending a month at the Meadow Brook Farm with the A. L. Gallup family.

John W. Waite, formerly owner of the Smethport creamery and a popular citizen who is now located in Beaver Falls, Pa., was in attendance at the fair last week.

Mrs. Amanda Persing of Roulette, who has been employed in Smethport, has returned home. She recently received word that her husband had arrived safely in France.

L. R. Becker of Buffalo, the genial representative of the Electric City Engraving Co., was transacting business in town yesterday, and made the MINER office a pleasant call.

L. B. Vanatta of South St. Joseph, Mo., was a pleasant caller at this office yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Vanatta were called to Crosby by the death of the latters mother, Mrs. J. B. Kelly.

Preston Daly, a sailor in Uncle Sam's navy, and his sister, Mrs. Kenneth Mayo, of Kane were in town Tuesday. Mrs. Mayo's husband and four brothers are now in active service against the Hun.

Mrs. C. D. Austin went Wednesday to Smethport and spent the day at the home of A. F. Reeves and Thursday she goes on to Duke Center to visit her sister, Mrs. Mack Reeves and Mrs. Miles Holcomb.—Coudersport Enterprise.

F. B. Mayo and daughter, Miss Mildred of Emporium, were visiting their former home here last week called at the MINER office. Ralph Mayo, son and brother of the abbe named is now in service taking a course at the Pittsburgh University.

Thomas Ryan, a Smethport sailor boy, was home on a furlough last week. He wore the croix de guerre recently conferred upon him by the French government for distinguished bravery, as related in the MINER several weeks ago. He is in the transport service and returned to his duties last Sunday.

SENTENCES FROM SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

It takes young America to say a whole lot in "a mouthful" and the same is true of the letters he writes. Here are a few sentences that have come under the observation of the MINER:

"Many of the boys got little articles to keep but I have enough to carry without carting any dead German's stuff around."

"Every morning you can hear church bells, so I suppose the French must be pretty good Christians."

"America is 200 years ahead of France. They do everything here by hand."

"This camp is eight miles long and eight miles wide. Therefore it covers eight square miles."

"Tell anyone that thinks of coming over here to hurry up or they will be too late."

"I all my French bunkie, 'Frog', and he don't mind it a bit."

"Believe me, Dad, this two days was forty-eight hours of Hell."

"We sure got those "Square Heads" scared to death."

"They invited me to their home and we had a regular American dinner P-i-e."

"God bless the boys back home who are furnishing the potatoes."

IF

there ever was a time to buy

WINTER UNDERWEAR

SWEATERS,

MACKINAWS.

or any other, cold weather apparel for Men or Boys, our advice is

BUY NOW

Prices are soaring—nobody knows how high they will go, therefore we repeat. Buy now, while the prices are most reasonable.

Union and two-piece Suits in both wool and cotton, Sweaters, mackinaws, "Ritchie" Shirts and sox—and all other cold weather clothes can be had in this store, at the right price.

WM. MONHEIMER'S

Pictorial Patterns Arrow Shirts.

THE FRY COMPANY

Smethport, Pa.

Mun= sing Wear

UNION SUITS

For Ball and Winter.

The new stock is on the shelves ready for you today.

Munsing Union Suits fit and cover the form perfectly without gaping or binding—they wear a longer time — the fit won't wear out. They may be had in light medium and heavy weights in every required size and style for men women and children.

PRICES.

For Children .....85c to $2.50.

For Women ..... 85c to $3.50.

For Men ..... $2.00 to $4.50

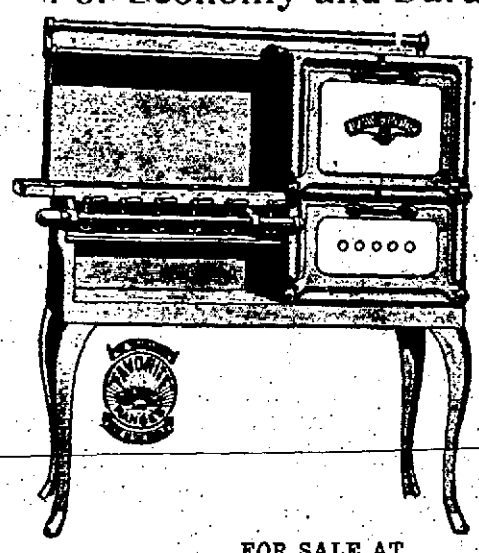
SAVE SUGAR.

Stop before the second lump. There is one lump or two teaspoonfuls of sugar at each meal for every one of us—this must take care of our cooking as well as table use.

Share sugar with the Allies.

FAVORITE STOVES & RANGES

For Economy and Durability.



FOR SALE AT

CHAS. W. MASSER'S

HARDWARE.

CANNING SEASON IS HERE

Come in and get your Jars, Rubbers free and one Extra top with every dozen.

Pints 90c

Quarts $1.00

Jelly Glasses ..... 50c.

Try our 25c Coffee. Can't be beat.

Figbars 22c, only this week.

Cookies always fresh on hand.

— at —

The Lindholm Grocery,

Telephone 16-M.

CASH GROCER. SMETHPORT, PA.

HELPING FINANCE WAR A PRIVILEGE

Not Only a Duty Which Every Good American Owes His Country at This Time.

AMERICA IS RE-DISCOVERED

Autocratic Rulers of Germany Have Learned That They Cannot Foist Their Theories of Kultur Upon Our Democracy.

By THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice President of the United States.

A very remarkable thing about America consists in the fact that it does not remain discovered, for a country is discovered only when the world knows where it is and what it is. If the world be mistaken in either particular, it remains still an unknown land. Historians say that Columbus discovered it in 1492, and so far as revealing its geographical location to the world is concerned that is true. But in 1776 it was rediscovered when the fat-headed German who sat on the English throne made the great mistake in the life of the British empire in thinking that he might treat the colonists as he chose.

Dream of World Dominion.

The average German junker, if he had any religious sense which rose higher than the mere worship of power, would have made a splendid theological professor in those days when it was wittily said of Andover that every five years the professors took a solemn oath to the effect that they had learned nothing in the preceding five years and would learn nothing in the succeeding five. This German hierarchy became obsessed with the idea of world dominion emanating from a great empire in middle Europe. It proceeded with a diplomacy that would have made Machiavelli seek admission into the kindergarten. It organized by an act of the congress of the United States what is known as the German Alliance. Ostensibly a fraternal organization. Its underlying purpose was to obtain possession of the schools, colleges and universities of America, and by a course of training from generation to generation teach this people that the individual was nothing, that the state was everything. It thought in forty years it had so divided the American people that there were but two courses open to them, either a ready acquiescence in the purposes and aims of the imperial German government or in the having of sufficient power at the close of this bloodthirsty and cruel war to collect off the American people a sufficient tribute to indemnify in dollars and cents the vast expenditures of the German empire in the waging of this war and the making of the entire western continent a mere appendage of the German crown.

Now that the war is on some of its leading men boldly disclaim the right of the American government to have any immigration laws whatsoever. They brazenly announce that Columbus discovered America for the world; that the Germans have an unrestricted right to come to America, and if they can get a sufficient number here imbued with their theories of kultur to shift our individualistic democracy into a state autocracy. The Lusitania, the Arabia and the Sussex would never have been sunken, the indignities heaped upon the flag would never have occurred, the brutal and autocratic course of conduct would never have been taken had their government not imagined its forty years' influence upon the thought and purpose of American life had so weakened the fiber of American citizenship that in the hour of trial it would be as impotent as a leprous hand, or as water spilled upon dry ground that may not be gathered up again.

Peaceful Man Can Fight.

It has rediscovered America. It has found that it was mistaken. It has been suddenly confronted with the fact that the peaceful man is the most dangerous man when he concludes to engage in a fight.

But the fight is not yet won. There are no half dozen courses open to the American people. They must win or they must lose, and if they lose, what was sought to be accomplished by insidious propaganda will be given to them by the mailed fist of the conqueror. Holy writ declares that all a man hath will he give for his life; but more than a century and a quarter of American life has disclosed that life is not life unless with it goes liberty. We are therefore up against the real thing. We must win or we must be contented to be slaves, despoiled of our houses, our lands, our stocks, our bonds, our mortgages and our money. I am not a graduate of the Wharton School of Finance. I learned my financial system from the Indiana official who felt that he had been a faithful public servant when he made a report in his fiduciary capacity which simply showed that the money was all paid in and all paid out. But with blood in my veins not a drop of which on either side of the house has landed on this soil since 1776, my idea of what constitutes America is not extent of territory, nor vast resources, nor unlimited power. It is rather that America is the land of opportunity and obligation, of a chance to get on in the world honestly if you know how to get on, and of the duty to see to it that you do not lay an unkind hand upon the chance and opportunity of any other striving son of God.

Sacrifices Necessary.

Yes, we are up against the real thing, and the only question is, regardless of your race, your faith, your station in life, are you willing to face it like people who are worthy to be free? Will you hoard your money and take your chance that providence will win this fight for you and save it from the coffers of the German empire? Or will you go into partnership with your government and win it certainly, although your incomes may thereby be lessened.

The latter I think is the course of conduct for the wise and patriotic man. There lived in my town in Indiana a man who for 40 years had been a pillar in one of the prominent churches. One day he left it and joined another. Upon being asked what he thought of his new church, he said it was just as good as the old one and a little cheaper. That, I think, ought to be the attitude of mind at the present time. To be a little poorer at the close of this war, and yet to feel that your children and your children's children are safe from the incursion of ambitious and bloodthirsty men is just as good as to take a chance on heaven winning this war for a people who are willing to win it for themselves, and will be, in my opinion, a good deal cheaper.

To help finance this war is not only a duty, but it is a great privilege. Heretofore you have been political stockholders in this republic. Some of the evils of our politics have arisen from the fact that the interest is purely political and not financial. Now you have a chance to become a financial stockholder in your country. The war, of course, will be financed, if need be by the very rich of the country, but it ought not to be, in the interests of the good of the country, for the debt some time must be paid, and if you will all take as many shares as you can in this financial company of yours, it will tend to prudence and economy in the administration of public affairs in the future. It will lessen your taxes, and you and your children as you pay them will feel that you are helping to pay yourselves rather than helping to pay persons who you believe have unjustly profited out of the necessities of this war. You can prevent anybody getting an undue financial advantage out of the indebtedness which this people must contract, if you will do your best. If you will not do your best, and prefer to keep for needless luxuries your little earnings, justice and fair dealing suggest that you do not complain if the rich take the obligations of your government. No man has a right to growl when he has had an equal chance with his fellow men. Put up or shut up.

THE MISSING FACES

Have you noticed that the old town isn't altogether what it used to be? That somehow there is a difference when you go down street? That the old places are more subdued and quiet; less busy and noisy? That go where you will, the club, the bowling alley, the billiard parlor, anywhere, there is the same subtle sense of change?

The old voices no longer hail you with such eager challenge, such loyal welcome, such whole-souled good-fellowship; the old smiles no longer greet you so warmly and the old hand claps on the shoulder no longer bring you the same old sense of comradeship and friendly interest. Something seems to have slipped silently out of life.

For scores of the old faces are missing; faces that you knew and loved the best.

They are "over there" in the khaki-clad ranks that are slowly pushing the gray Hun line backward toward the Rhine. They are taking up the burden of civilization, of democracy and freedom; the liberation of a half world threatened with enslavement; the perpetuation of our own national liberty and safety. The overthrow of Kaiserdom.

And some of them are never to come back!

None of us will ever forget these missing faces; the faces of our friends, our brothers, our sweethearts, our husbands and fathers. All of us will hope to welcome them home again, triumphant from the firing line, the jaws of death, the literal mouth of the inferno.

Nor must any of us forget them in the coming Liberty Loan drive.

For it is to strengthen them and their fight, to hurry their ultimate victory and to speed their return, that these bonds are to be offered. That and that alone.

Remember these missing faces; these faces that we love.

And begin at once your saving for the loan.

THE AMERICAN WAY

Are the Germans going to lick us?
Not on your life!
Are we going to lick the Germans?
Sure as you're born!
How soon?
As soon as we put up enough of the money to feed, clothe, furnish with guns, rifles, ammunition, tanks, motor lorries, air planes, enough loyal American men to knock the stuffings out of the Teutons!—soon as we buy enough bonds to win victory.
Buy today! Buy them now as much of them as you can afford, or were going to buy! Buy! Buy! Buy!

HOW WOMEN HELP TO WIN THE WAR

Readjustment of Home Life to Meet War Conditions Aids in Bringing Victory.

KEEP THRIFT WHEEL

Save Pennies on Little Useless Expenditures and Show Children How, Too, Wherever and Whenever Possible.

By MISS BLANCHE BATES.

With our boys over there driving in the final wedge—fighting shoulder to shoulder with the heroes of Britain, of France, of Italy, of poor mutilated Belgium—with our wonderful American mothers and our valiant young American wives, over here, sending their loved boy-men, so loyally, so cheerfully—it's up to us, just the common-or-garden stay-at-homes, to make good, too! There is no discomfort too great to bear, no service that can't be asked of us, no sacrifice that we will not make. It is our right to be allowed our share in this world war.

Must Back Our Boys.

Our boys have gone over there, bearing in their eager youths' faces and in their stout American fighting hearts, America's promise to those poor war-wearied peoples. It is a promise that you and I and every man, woman and child in America must stand back of with all our hearts and souls, with all our worldly goods. There is not a human American today who is not fired with a passion of patriotism, with the keenest desire to serve—for the chance to prove his right to look those boys in the face when they get back. Just the contempt we have for the slacker, the profiteer of today—just that contempt will we have for ourselves, of tomorrow, if, in our souls we can find the chance to serve overlooked or one sacrifice not made. For, remember that our boys in that one moment of supreme selflessness—that "going over the top"—that second of conscious immolation on the altar of freedom, victory and peace—that willing surrender of their blood and body and brain—for just you and me—for our peace and safety—in that one moment has come a spiritual rebirth, a rejuvenation of soul, that will search our souls for kindred strength, and be spiritually intolerant of weakness, of hypocrisy, of sloth.

So for all of us comes the searching of what we may do now—how to prepare for that time when our boys come back, bearing along with their scars of war, that triumph of war—freedom for all men and future peace for all peoples. Even yet, not all of us can take an active part in direct war works. But there are two ways in which all can share and in which women must lead. As men have readjusted the worlds of business, of finance, of industry to war, so we women can readjust our little individual domestic lives to war. Even the homely tasks of cooking, washing, bedmaking, sending the children to school, directing the family amusement—even these can be directly related to the war necessity of keeping the nation's health, balance and spirit adjusted, all in readiness for the day when our country may call on us—just you and me—for the supreme sacrifice.

Keep Thrift Wheel Spinning.

Then, we women must put our shoulder to the thrift wheel and keep it spinning merrily. We can save—and in this our babies can help—save pennies, save useless and some useful expenditures, save service, save fuel, save the other fellow's time—and always with a cheerful heart, a smiling front, the courage of devotion. If by saving at a sacrifice, a dollar for a Liberty bond, 25 cents for a Thrift Stamp, an hour a day for serious thought on how we, individually, can adjust our every daily act to war—if, by these little things, we can do a patriot's part in this war, if we can have the right to put our names alongside the "mothers of the world," then, in God's name, not only do them, but see that every other woman goes and does likewise. Let every man, every woman, every child in these great United States have the chance to share in the glory of America's part in this war—to own a vital piece of that immortal liberty, the right of one's own soul that America has always fought for and stands for immortally now and forever, world without end.

IN PRAISE OF THRIFT

By Alice Duer Miller.

Extravagance, we all concede,
Is buying things we do not need;
But oftentimes, I think you'll grant
It's buying things we do not want—
Things which we later have to pay
The furnace man to take away.

But thrift! Ah, think what thrift can do
For foolish folk, like me and you;
Not only keeping us secure
From buying things we can't endure,
But daily teaching us to use
Man's highest gift—the power to choose.

BUYERS AND FIGHTERS

Americans in general must sooner or later come to a complete realization of this war with Germany. For despite the fact that we have perhaps a million and a quarter men in France today, the casualty lists are constantly growing heavier, we haven't yet fully reached that point.

Americans are the slowest folks in all the world to take things seriously.

Even our soldiers went across the ocean in a sort of holiday spirit. They "ran to it like they were going to a feast," was the way General Mangin described their dash against the German lines in the last offensive.

And in the purchase of Liberty Bonds there are thousands and thousands of otherwise very estimable citizens who are content to let the other fellow do it.

Unless these tardy ones come loyally to the front in the next loan there will be a striking disproportion between the number of fighters and bond buyers.

For Uncle Sam is now planning an army of 5,000,000 to put the finishing touches upon Prussianism and Kaiserdom. Even this is not an excessive drain upon our man power. Lloyd George, in his latest speech, declared that if America put into the field as many men proportionate to her population as England had done it would mean an army of 15,000,000. And in the last loan there were less than 17,000,000 bond buyers.

The mark set for individual subscriptions in the next loan is 25,000,000. This will be only five bond buyers for every fighter. And most of these will be repeaters.

The stay-at-homes must be awakened. They must be brought to a sense of their duty. They must be brought to the bond counters to do their part.

The next bond campaign should see nearer fifty million buyers than twenty-five million. There has been altogether too much shirking of responsibility.

And it is up to you, Mr. Bond Buyer, to help round up the hesitant ones.

Mighty few of them cannot afford to buy at least one bond.

Make it your business to see that they do.

FURS AND FIGHTERS

Fur dealers, not only in America, but in Canada, England and France, are doing an unprecedented business this year. Trade reports state that never in the history of either country have retail sales been so heavy.

The answer is the exceptional wages that the husbands and fathers are earning in the munitions plants. Women are buying furs this year who ordinarily have only wished for them.

And very appropriately in Canada the garments are dubbed "munition coats."

Don't understand us to be condemning this. We are not. The situation has many recompenses. Nothing pleases the average man more than to be able to gratify the fondest desire of his wife or child. Nothing is to be more commended where he can afford it. Moreover, for the maintenance of business as usual, for keeping conditions in a healthy state, for the elevation of the standard of living and the arousing of higher ambitions in the minds of the people at large, a liberal expenditure in times of prosperity is one of the most effective influences.

But while you are buying furs or whatnots don't forget the fighters.

Personal adornment will not protect any woman from outrage if an invading Hun army ever lands upon American shores. Silk shirts and fancy cravats will not prevent any man from being stood up against a stone wall.

But an effective fighting army along the French battle front will put an end to this menace for all time.

We may have the one, we must have the other. We mustn't forget that.

Today the average man or woman can gratify most of the ordinary desires and yet have something left with which to contribute to the welfare of his government and its fighting forces abroad. Something to invest in the insurance of his own liberties and the safety of humanity at large.

Most of us are earning enough to be liberal and yet loyal.

We serve the best interests of the country when we are both.

So when buying your furs, don't forget the fighters.

Keep the Liberty Bands in mind.

OVER HERE

By H. C. Witwer.

Johnny save your mon, save your mon, save your mon!
Help us lick the Hun, lick the Hun, lick the Hun!
Uncle Sam's calling on you and me
For another loan for Liberty!
Hurry right away, get your pay, go today!
Buy bonds by the score, then some more, win the war!
They're not asking much of you, look what our boys in France must do!
Over Here!
Over Here!
We can fight with all our might right over here!
Every Yankee dollar makes the kaiser holler.
And fills our boys in France with cheer!
So do your share, make this loan a bear,
For every bond you buy helps over there!
Put this loan over, put this loan over.
And keep on buying till it's over, over there!

WAR HAS TAUGHT VALUE OF THRIFT

People Have Learned How Senseless and Unnecessary Common Practices Are.

RETURN TO SIMPLE LIFE

Those Not Willing to Deprive Themselves of Some Comforts Ungrateful For What Boys "Over There" Are Doing For Us.

By JAMES W. GERARD, Former Ambassador to Germany.

In the days before the war it often seemed to me that the immigrant who came here with practically nothing and who left an education and often a competence to his children lived as all men should live. He worked hard and well and saved his money. Then as his circumstances permitted he placed his family in comfortable surroundings. Often he got hold of a little piece of ground and raised a part of his food supply. Such men as these told me often that American life presented very few difficulties to a man who wanted to become wealthy through his own efforts.

Of course, these people did not have the things that many of their neighbors thought vitally necessary. There was no show, no ostentation, nothing merely to impress their associates and neighbors. And after all man is a simple being. His wants are few, once he gets out of an artificial point of view.

Return to Simple Living.

Since the war has come with its necessity of curtailed expenditure many persons and families are approaching the state of simple living. They are being vastly benefited. A mental and spiritual betterment comes with simple living and thinking. There is also a great gain in resource. No man need ever fear that he will become miserly through the practice of thrift. Thrift simply means using the right things for the right purpose and putting aside the surplus.

If the war has done nothing else it has at least taught to many persons the value of thrift. The human mind is prone to attach labels to things. Because a thing is done it is done more and more. Once the individual gives thought to life and living he sees how senseless and unnecessary are some of the practices to which he thought he was committed for the rest of his life. Too many people in America are living beyond their means in order to vie with some richer neighbor. Why risk your children's future and education through a silly imitation induced by false pride?

To do anything well is a fine training for any man or woman. The practice of thrift is only the utilizing in the most scientific and exact ways of an individual's resources. It is character building and makes of man almost the master of his destiny.

Prove Superiority to Hun.

The situation of the world at the present time says to civilized man: Prove that you are fitted to survive the Hun; prove that you are superior to the Hun; prove that you are worthy of being preserved. For a wasteful use of materials at the present time is a crime against civilization. The war cannot be won unless the nation and the individual practice the most exact thrift. If we as a race cannot do this we are not fit to be the dominant factors in the world. We can and we will. The Hun and the state of affairs brought about by him are a challenge to our civilization. We accept the challenge and we will win the victory.

We could not do less. Our own countrymen and our brothers in arms are living in the midst of the greatest danger abroad. They are subsisting only on the vitally necessary foods and their general situation is lacking in comforts. We will deprive ourselves of some of our own abundant comfort that they may have the necessities of life. We must not prove ungrateful for what they are doing for us. We do not wish to live in an enervating comfort while they are suffering and giving their lives that we may survive.

There is for those who are rich or semirich or who merely have money and extravagant tastes another and a practical side.

Money Must Be Had.

We must have the money to carry on the war. If money does not come to the government from the country's present stock of money, then it must be created, for the war cannot stop.

Additional money means inflation and that means a fall in the worth, in the purchasing power of the dollar.

So that every one who has an income, a salary or invested capital of any kind, bonds, mortgages or other obligations of state or city or railway, should be vitally interested in practicing thrift, and thereby maintaining the value of the purchasing power of his own property.

But greatest argument of all—the spending of money now unnecessarily is shameless, even criminal.

Are we to feast while our sons and brothers die over there and by our very feasting put their success in jeopardy?

No ruler ever led people as efficiently to war as does our great president. Back him up.

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WE CAN GET IT FOR YOU!
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The Guaranteed Kind.
ALL STANDARD PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.
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CHOICE CANDY AND BAKED GOODS AT
BRASTED'S Bakery

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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frankly admitted that it was his intention to remain armed to the teeth, although he protested to me many times that his sole object was to maintain the peace of the world.

In 1913, for instance, I was in The Hague when Carnegie delivered a speech at the opening of the Peace palace, in the course of which he declared that the kaiser was a stumbling-block in the way of world peace. When I got back to Berlin I mentioned the fact to the kaiser, hoping to draw him out.

"Yes, I know exactly what Carnegie said at The Hague," he replied rather testily, "and I don't like the way he spoke at all. He referred to me as the 'war lord' and said I was standing in the way of world peace. Let him look at my record of twenty-five peaceful years on the throne! No, the surest means to maintain the peace of the world is my big army and navy! Other nations will think twice before going to war with us!" The fact that he had previously accepted 5,000,000 marks from Carnegie for the furtherance of universal peace didn't seem to occur to him.

And the world at large learned more or less of German intrigue and propaganda since the war, but it is not generally known that the same sort of thing was going on even more actively in time of peace. Countless measures, of the most subtle and insidious character, were taken to lull into a sense of false security the nations she intended eventually to attack and to inspire fear in or command the respect of nations which she hoped would remain neutral or might even be induced to throw in their lot with hers in the event of war.

In this phase of Germany's preparation for war, the kaiser took a leading part.

It is a fact, for instance, that practically every officer in the Chilean army is a German, and the kaiser has spared no pains to foster the friendship of the South American republics, commercially and diplomatically.

One of the South American ministers told me of an ex-president of Peru who had visited Berlin. This Peruvian had previously visited London and Paris and had received little or no official attention in either of those capitals. For reasons best known to himself, the kaiser decided to cater to this gentleman, and accordingly arranged an audience.

In the discussion which took place when they met, the kaiser displayed such a remarkable acquaintance with Peruvian affairs and the family history and political career of his visitor that the South American was stunned. When he returned home he carried with him a most exalted idea of the all-pervading wisdom of the German emperor. To what extent the kaiser had spent the midnight oil preparing for this interview I have no knowledge, but knowing the importance he placed upon making a favorable impression at all times I have a mental picture of his delving deeply into South American lore in preparation for his guest.

There is nothing dearer to the kaiser than caste and social distinction. Morganatic marriages were naturally abhorrent to him. Nevertheless, before Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the successor to the Austrian throne, was murdered, the kaiser not only recognized his morganatic wife, who was only a countess, but went out of his way to show her deference. He placed her at his right at all state functions which she attended. To bring Austria and Germany closer together, he was willing to waive one of his deep-rooted prejudices.

The significance of the kaiser's many visits to Italy, his presentation of a statue to Stockholm, his yachting excursions in Scandinavian waters, his dirtations with Turkey from his castle on the Island of Corfu, and similar acts of ingratiation, becomes quite apparent in the face of more recent developments, but his efforts to curry favor with America during all the years of peace which preceded the war were so much more elaborate that they deserve more than passing mention.

No more subtle piece of propaganda was ever conceived than the kaiser's plan of exchanging professors between the United States and Germany through the establishment of the Roosevelt and Harvard chairs at the University of Berlin and corresponding chairs at Harvard and other American universities. Ostensibly the purpose of the project was to foster good-will between the two nations. Actually, it was intended to Germanize Americans to such an extent that their co-operation might be relied upon in the event of war for which Germany was sedulously preparing.

It was believed that the exchange of professors would accomplish the German purpose in two ways: not only could the professors the kaiser sent to America be depended upon to sow German seed in American soil, but the American professors who were sent to Berlin, it was hoped, could be so inoculated with the German viewpoint that when they returned to their native land they would disseminate it among their associates and students.

Some time before the kaiser conceived the scheme of the Exchange Professors, he sent his brother, Prince Henry, to this country to draw the two nations closer together and to instill in the heart of every child born in America of German parents an abiding love for the fatherland.

Just before the war broke out, he was planning to send one of his sons here with the same object.

He told me of his project and asked me to which part of the United States I thought he ought to send the prince.

"That depends, your majesty," I replied, "upon the object of the visit. If the purpose is to meet American society, I would recommend such places as Newport in summer and Palm Beach in winter. To come in contact with our statesmen and diplomats, Washington would naturally be the most likely place to visit."

The kaiser thanked me for the information but did not enter into further details as to the object he had in mind or which son he had planned to send across.

It was to curry favor with America that the kaiser had his yacht Meteor built in our shipyards, and it is a fact that more American women were presented at the German court than those of any other nation.

When he presented a statue of Frederick the Great to this country, in McKinley's administration, it created a great stir in congress. What could be less appropriate, it was argued, than the statue of a monarch in the capital of a republic? The statue was not set up in McKinley's administration, but Roosevelt accepted it in the interest of diplomacy and had it erected in front of the Army building.

Seeing that his gift had had just the opposite effect to that intended, the kaiser reprimanded his ambassador for not having interpreted American sentiment more accurately.

A few days after the death of King Edward, Roosevelt arrived in Berlin. Despite the fact that all Europe was in mourning, the kaiser arranged the most elaborate military dress review ever given in honor of a private citizen, to celebrate Roosevelt's visit. The review was held in the large military reservation near Berlin. More than 100,000 soldiers passed in review before the kaiser and his staff and their honored guest.

How far the kaiser would have gone in his attentions to Roosevelt had he not been in mourning it is impossible to say, but I don't believe he would have left anything undone to show his admiration for the American ex-president and to curry favor with this country.

But Roosevelt was not the only American to whom the kaiser made overtures. He was constantly inviting American millionaires to pay him yachting visits at Kiel or wherever else he happened to be.

He sat for a portrait by an American painter, which was exhibited with a large collection of other American works under the kaiser's auspices.

There was nothing that the kaiser did not do in his efforts to ingratiate himself with this country in the hope that he would reap his reward when the great war he was anticipating eventually broke out.

Taken individually, these various incidents seem trivial enough, but I have every reason to know that the kaiser attached considerable importance to them. I know that there was a good deal of chagrin in the tirades he delivered to me against America for her part in supplying munitions to the allies—chagrin at the thought that the seed he had sown in America had failed to bring forth better fruit. When we finally entered the war and he realized that all his carefully nurtured plans of years had availed him naught, he could not restrain his bitterness nor conceal his disappointment.

"All my efforts to show my friendship for America—exchanging professors with your colleges, sending my brother in your country, all—all for nothing!" he exclaimed, disgustedly, after we had entered the war.

On another occasion he showed even more clearly how far America had fallen short of his expectations:

"What has become of those rich Americans who used to visit me with their yachts at Kiel and come to my entertainments in Berlin?" he asked, sarcastically. "Now that we have England involved, why aren't they utilizing the opportunity to serve and to make their own country great? Do they think I put myself out to entertain them because I loved them? I am disgusted with the whole Anglo-Saxon race!"

The kaiser couldn't understand why the United States did not seize both Canada and Mexico. Apparently, from the way he talked from time to time, if he had been sitting in the White House he would have grabbed the entire Western Hemisphere.

That the kaiser followed American politics very closely, especially after the war broke out, was very natural. The fact that there was a great German-American vote in this country was not overlooked in Potsdam, and I haven't the slightest doubt the kaiser imagined that he could exert considerable influence in our elections through his emissaries in this country.

I returned to Berlin late in October of that year. Within a day or two after my arrival I received a telephone message from the Reichskanzler, von Bethmann-Hollweg to the effect that the kaiser had sent him word of my return and that he would like me to call at his palace either that noon or at four p. m.

I was ushered into a very large room in the corner of which was a business like looking flat-topped desk, but which was otherwise elaborately furnished. The reichskanzler, a tall, broad-shouldered, handsome specimen of a man, came over to me and, putting his arm in mine, walked me to a seat beside the desk. He asked me what I would smoke, and upon my taking a cigarette, he did likewise.

"The kaiser's been telling me, doctor," he said, "of your recent visit to America, and I would like to ask you a few questions."

I said that I was always glad to talk of America. Indeed, I was particularly glad of the opportunity to speak with the prime minister of Germany at that time.

Then followed a bewildering succession of questions, the purpose of which was not at all clear to me. We had a peculiar conversation—half in German, half in English. The reichskanzler did not speak English particularly well.

"How are things in America?" he asked. "Did you have any opportunity to gauge the political situation? Who do you think will be the next president? Do you think that Americans are opposed to peace because that would end their chance to make money out of the war? Are your people so mercenary that they would like to see the war prolonged for the sake of the money they can make out of it?"

"No, your excellency," I replied, "you are quite wrong if you imagine that my countrymen would like to prolong the war for the sake of war-profits. That is very far from being the case. On the contrary, the country at large is anxious for peace."

"Don't forget your people are making a lot of money out of this war," the reichskanzler persisted. "They are becoming very rich. They will soon have all the gold in the world. Putting an end to the war would to a great extent end American opportunities for making money on this enormous scale."

"That may be all true," I replied, "but fortunately my countrymen think more of the blessings of peace and liberty than they do of war and profits, and the sooner peace can be brought about on a basis which will have some assurance of permanency the better we will like it."

"Wilson has the greatest opportunity ever presented to a man to make his name immortal—by bringing about peace in the world," he went on. "We feel now that he is not our friend, but friendly to the allies, but nevertheless he may be able to see that if this war is prolonged indefinitely it will mean the destruction of all the nations involved in it. Do you think there is any possibility of America entering the war?"

"That, of course, will depend, your excellency," I answered, "upon developments. I don't believe my country is anxious to fight, but I'm quite sure that nothing in the world will keep us out of it if our rights as a neutral nation are not respected."

"We certainly don't like the way Hughes has been talking on the stump," declared the reichskanzler. "Did you hear any of his speeches or any of Wilson's?"

I said I had had no opportunity to hear any of the campaign speeches, but that I had followed them in the newspapers.

"Well, did you gather from what you read that the American people want to see peace in Europe or do they want the war to go on so they can continue to make fortunes out of it?"

Again I replied that I was certain our country would never be influenced by such sordid considerations as were implied in the reichskanzler's question, but that if the right kind of peace could be brought about the whole country would eagerly embrace it.

The subject of the U-boat campaign was never mentioned and it was not until several months later when the submarine warfare was started again on a greater scale than ever that I realized that the whole purpose of this interview was to ascertain if they could, without telling me their intentions, who was the candidate, Hughes or Wilson, who would be least dangerous to them if more American vessels were sunk in the ruthless submarine campaign they were then contemplating.

The election was drawing close; it was necessary to notify Von Bernstorff of Potsdam's preference; the kaiser believed that perhaps he held the deciding ballot in his hand in the shape of the German-American vote and he didn't know how to cast it. Hence the eagerness with which they interrogated me upon my return from the "front."

The interview with the reichskanzler and the fact that it was instigated by the kaiser indicated to me that America occupied a most important place in the kaiser's plans. When, a few months later, we declared war against Germany, however, all the kaiser's planning and plotting of years collapsed. The edifice he had been so confidently erecting came crashing to the ground because it was built upon a false foundation. How elementary was his expectation that his efforts to win the friendship of the United States in time of peace could avail him anything in the face of his barbaric methods of making war!

CHAPTER V.

The Kaiser Defends German War Methods.

The kaiser was always very careful about everything which might affect his health, and even after the war started, when his attention was naturally occupied by many pressing problems, he did not neglect his teeth, but came to me as regularly as he had always done.

Of this I was very glad, because it gave me an opportunity to draw the kaiser out on many of the interesting questions which the war suggested and which I found him always ready to discuss. Perhaps the fact that I was an American led the kaiser to greater lengths in his justification of German war methods and measures than he might otherwise have thought necessary.

The first time I saw the kaiser after the war started was about August 16 1914. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the night before, I had been notified by telephone that the kaiser would like me to attend him at the Berlin palace the following morning at nine o'clock. He was about to make his first visit to the front and wanted his teeth examined before he went.

The work I had to do for him was nothing of a serious character and did not occupy more than twenty minutes. One of his valets stood by to give me any assistance I might need, but left the room when I was through.

"Have you been reading in the papers, Davis," the kaiser asked when we were alone, "how our soldiers have been treated by the Belgians?"

I said I had not had a chance to read the papers that morning."

"Well, you must certainly read them. They've been gouging out the eyes of our wounded and mutilating my men horribly! They call it modern, civilized warfare. That's savagery! I hope your president is taking notice of these atrocities."

Of course I was in no position to contradict the kaiser's assertions, as I was not in possession of any of the facts, but I learned afterward that four American newspaper correspondents had scoured Germany from one end of the country to the other in an effort to run down these reports. They left no rumor uninvestigated, no matter how far they had to travel to verify it. When they had finally exhausted every clue and followed every lead they had not found a single case to justify the charge the kaiser had made against the Belgians and which, of course, the inspired German press continued to report from day to day.

The object of these lies was to justify the outrages which the Germans were committing in their plan to terrorize the inhabitants of the countries they were overrunning. According to reports the activities of franc-tireurs in the occupied territories were met by the Germans with the most barbaric punishments, crucifixion and similar atrocities being very common. Undoubtedly the kaiser was aware of what his soldiers were doing, and to defend their conduct he lent a ready ear to the unfounded charges made against the Belgians.

"I have already framed a message which I intend sending to your president regarding the use of dumdum bullets by the Belgians and French," the kaiser went on. "We have ample proof to establish this charge not only in the character of the wounds suffered by my soldiers but in the shape of unused cartridges which we found in the captured forts."

Strangely enough, the kaiser sent off his protest to President Wilson about the same day that President Poincare forwarded a similar protest based upon the use of dumdum bullets by the Germans.

Regarding the violation of Belgium's neutrality, the kaiser was able to offer no reasonable argument. The fact that he was willing to pay Belgium for permission to allow his armies to go through that country was apparently sufficient justification in his eyes for taking by force what Belgium refused to sell.

"How foolish of Belgium to have resisted us!" he declared, in this connection. "Had they consented to let us walk through we would have paid for everything—everything! Not a hair of their heads would have been touched and Belgium today would be in the same happy financial condition that Luxembourg is."

At a subsequent interview we referred to Belgium again, and the kaiser alleged that Japan had violated the neutrality of China when she sent troops through Chinese territory to seize Kiao-Chau.

"It is all right for the allies to do these things," he commented sarcastically, "but when Germany does them England rises up in righteous indignation. The hypocrites! Way, we found papers in Brussels which showed conclusively that England and Belgium had a secret agreement by which in the event of war with Germany England was to be permitted to occupy Belgium! We've got those papers in Berlin. We could have no more positive proof against them. The Belgians were simply England's tools!"

Some of the arguments the kaiser raised in his discussions with me regarding the war were so weak and untenable that one might well doubt his sincerity in urging them, but I shall give them for what they are worth.

"They refer to us as the Huns!" the kaiser observed bitterly. "If your people could see what the Russians have done in the Bukowina and eastern Prussia they would know then who are the real Huns! They destroyed everything they could lay their hands on. In one of my shooting lodges which the Cossacks entered they even knocked out the teeth of the boars' heads which hung on the walls! With knives they cut out the covers of my chairs. They had special fire bombs which they threw on peaceful

Continued Next Week.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

SHERIDAN GORTON.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. All legal business given prompt attention. Smethport, Pa.

F. D. GALLUP.
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THOMAS H. MORRISON.
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H. L. McCOY.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in I. O. O. F. block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

JOHN CLARK, M. D., C. M.
Office and residence in Clark block, Smethport, Pa. Office hours: 8 to 10 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

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Trunks, suit cases, traveling bags—standard leather goods
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Try one of my Dry Shampoos at 35c. Regular Shampoos with Tonic applie 3 for $1.25.
All combings made up at 50c per o. Du Four Toilet Articles on Sale
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ALWAYS THE BEST MEATS. POULTRY .FISH. OYSTERS, CHOICE GROCERIES.
OLEO 30c TO 37c POUND.
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Raising chicks is a Standard Colony Brooder is fun—it's so interesting to see the little fluffy things grow. And when they get big enough to care for themselves, how proud and rich you are! The
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is the greatest, most practical coal-burning brooder ever made, regardless of price. Raises a hundred chicks or a thousand, and the cost is less than 5 cents a day. We guarantee the "Standard" to do all that any other brooder will do, and do it better—and you may write the guarantee! Put down in black and white just what you think a brooder should do and we'll back the "Standard" to do it. Can you ask more than that?
Ask us for a "Book of Proof"—free. Remember—$16 buys the Standard Colony Brooder. Come in and see it.
E. W. STRONG.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 353, meets on the second Wednesday of each month, at 8:15 p. m. at Masonic hall Main street.
AL. J. HYATT, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 339, meets Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. hall. Will work initiatory degree first meeting of each month; 1st degree on second; 2nd degree on third, and 3rd degree on fourth meetings.
DR. BURG CHADWICK, N. G.
W. G. HOLDER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. 273, meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
R. C. CHASE, C. P.
J. A. SWANSON, S.

IDEAL REBEKAH LODGE, No. 53, meets the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock, in the I. O. O. F. hall.
HATTIE ABBEY, N. G.
RACHEL P. AMSTER, Sec'y.

F. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 25, meets on every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. hall.
KATE BENDER, Pres.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

F. of H.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at 8:00 p. m., in I. O. O. F. hall HENRY J. RICE, M.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

PHOENIX CHAPTER, NO. 15, O. E. S.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings in each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
MRS. GERTRUDE GARLICK, W. M.
W. B. HOPPER, W. P.
MISS RITA DENNING, Secy.

CHURCHES.

M. E. Church—Rev. Arthur Gregson, pastor. Preaching 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 11:45 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:45 p. m. Evening service, 7:30. Mid-week prayer and praise service, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Episcopal — Rev. E. H. Edson rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional services at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 12:00 m.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel—East Smethport, Rev. W. H. VanDyke, rector. Divine service and Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Baptist Church of Smethport—Rev. W. P. Wheeler, Pastor. Services: 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 11:45.

St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church—P. J. Donahue, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m.

Swedish Mission Church—Rev. G. Pihlblad, pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. On alternate Sundays meeting in the evening only. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE.
Governor—Martin G. Brumbaugh.
State Treasurer—Robert K. Young.
Auditor General—A. W. Powell.
Secy. Internal Affairs—Henry Houck.

DISTRICT and COUNTY.
President Judge—Joseph W. Bouton, Smethport.
Member of Congress—Charles H. Rowland, Phillipsburg.
State Senator—Frank E. Baldwin, Austin, Pa.
Members of Assembly John A. Fitzgibbon, Bradford, Pa.; Frank P. Isherwood, Bradford, Pa.
State Highway Supt.—C. L. Lorah.

COUNTY.
Sheriff—E. W. Jones, Smethport.
Deputy Sheriffs—C. C. Choate, Smethport; J. H. Howe, Bradford.
Prothonotary—B. F. Starsky, Smethport.
Clerk of Courts—Frank R. Foster, Smethport.
County Treasurer — Frank Potter, Kane.
Recorder of Deeds—H. M. Choate.
Commissioners—A. M. Marsh, Bradford; O. S. Gahagan, Mt. Jewett; T. E. Flaherty, Bradford.
Commissioners' Clerk—A. R. Anderson, Clermont.
Register of Wills and Clerk of Orphans' Court—John B. Eastman, Smethport.
Coroner—E. R. Sherman, Bradford.
Jury Commissioners —Wm. H. Morrison, Smethport; W. G. Holder, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners' Clerk — H. D. Otto, Smethport, R. F. D.
Auditors—R. A. Greer, Bradford; J. R. Abbott, Bradford; Frank Burdick, Smethport.
County School Superintendent -C. W. Lillibridge, Smethport.
Asst. County School Superintendent—B. S. Taylor, Bradford.
District Attorney—Thos. B. Wilson, Bradford.
Mercantile Appraiser—F. E. Goodman, Mt. Jewett.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—R. P. Yerdon, Smethport.
County Solicitor—C. W. Shattuck, Smethport.
County Detective—Joseph F. Robinson, Bradford.
County Viewers—Harvey G. Berkhouse, Kane; C. M. Colegrove, Smethport; Dennie Davis, Kane; Griffin Hatfield, Bradford; Edward Martin, Marvindale; Thos. H. Morrison, Smethport; F. M. Webster, Bradford; F. M. Wright, Eldred.
Farm Bureau Supt.—P. S. Crossman.
Supt. County Home—C. O. Tayler.
Probation Officers—Grace E. Cole, J. A. Lindsey.

Borough.
Burgess—Warley Gifford.
Council—C. M. Colegrove, pres.; F. M. Biever, secy.; Claude Hackett, B. T. Garlick, W. B. Hopper, J. A. Lindholm, W. H. Hungerford, J. S. Hull.
Justices—R. C. Gleason, A. W. Colegrove.
School Directors—E. A. Studholme, pres.; G. W. Mitchell, v. pres.; T. H. Morrison, sec'y.; W. F. Specht, treas.; T. F. Hungiville.
Board of Health—Dr. John Clark, sec'y.
Constable—C. B. Dickinson.
Collector—R. C. Gleason.
Assessor—W. [illegible] Burdick.
Auditors—[illegible] Masser, E. W. Strong, F. H. Biever.
Judge of Election—Frank Cummings.
Inspectors of Election—George Barbour, Herman Tull.
Borough Solicitor—H. L. Keenan.

CORYVILLE

News That Is Mostly Personal About People Who Come and Go.

Zetto Tyler was a business visitor in Olean, Friday.

Several from this place attended the Fair at Smethport last week.

Rev Lawrence Thayer is at Youngsville, Pa., His mother and his sisters will return with him and occupy the parsonage at Farmers Valley.

Mrs. Robert Raymer and two children, of Paulsboro, N. J., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Moody.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hanson of Olean, were over Sunday guests of the latter's parent Mr. and Mrs. J. A. [illegible]

[illegible] Odell, entertained over [illegible], her sisters, Mrs. Dora Sneideker of Roulette and Mrs. Jennie Douglass of Eldred.

Mr. and Mrs. George Parker, have moved near Wrights corners, where he has employment on a lease.

Mrs. John Rice of Stoltztown has been quite sick, at this writing, she is a little better.

Mrs. John Forrest of Smethport was a recent caller of Mrs. E. C. Holmes.

Mrs. Lida Barden of Eldred was a guest of Mrs. Allen Irons over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rice of Larabee, visited the formers mother, Mrs. John Rice, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Howden were guests of their daughter, Mrs. Lolla Wainman, Saturday afternoon.

J. C. Meredith, was a business visitor in town Monday.

Mrs. Mae Williams of Jamestown, N. Y., was a guest of her parents this week.

FARMERS VALLEY

Entered Government Service—Four Candidates for Grange—Training as a Nurse.

Miss Winifred Roeder is spending a few days at Johnsonburg.

A. L. Herzog and family were visitors in Olean on Wednesday.

Miss Helen Oviatt left on Friday of last week to accept a position in the government hospital at Muscles Shoals, Alabama.

Miss Rita Roeder has entered the German Deaconess Hospital of Buffalo to take training for a nurse.

You Get Associated Press Dispatches of the War Daily and Up-to-the-Minute in the Olean Evening Herald For Sale at F. J. Nichols Smethport

New Fall Hats.

REASONABLE PRICES
Considering everything.

H. W. RUBIN & SON

The Reliable Clothiers

Smethport, - - - - ,Pa.

Arthur Hazzard spent Sunday with his family in Allentown.

J. J. Smith and son, Harold of Limestone, were Sunday visitors at Mrs. D. W. Derby's

Miss Wilma Smith of Pittsburgh is spending her vacation with Mrs. Derby.

Mrs. D. L. Tormey of Smethport spent Sunday with Mrs. Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Decker and Sanford Decker with Mr and Mrs. B. W. Richmond and son Joe are attending the Mansfield Fair this week.

Frank McGill of Oil City was visiting friends in the Valley last week.

Rev. Thayer is expecting to have his mother of Youngsville with him this winter. They will occupy the parsonage.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Derby this Thursday for all day. A good attendance is desired as much business will need attention since the two months inactivity.

Four candidates are to be given first and second degree on Saturday evening in the Valley Grange.

MT. JEWETT

Young Soldier Reported Killed—Thespian Won the Race—Service Flag.

Walter P. Johnson, a popular young man of this place, has been reported killed in action. Walter P. Johnson of Mt. Jewett was inducted into the service at Smethport on April 3, with a contingent of thirty men from this district, and entrained April 4 for Camp Lee. He has risen to Sergeant.

The Mt. Jewett Hose Company stepped into the limelight by their recent response to the Eckhart hotel fire at Hazelhurst. The distance of 3½ miles was covered in 4½ minutes, said to be a record not approached by any other McKean county fire department. The hose carriage was drawn by an automobile with Francis Paulson at the wheel.

With impressive service Sunday night at St. Joseph's Church the Joint Service Flag for Mt. Jewett was blessed and hung. At the calling of the honor roll little girls of the congregation responded by dropping a flower into the flag for each name. The record was 24 stars, one a golden star for the late Robert Cleveland. As a tribute to his name a little girl placed a lighted candle upon the alter as all joined in prayer offered in his memory. Rev. E. M. Driscol concluded with brief remarks on the glory of the cause to which the boys flocked with inspiring promptitude.

A. W. Huff's "Thespian" cashed in on the $75 purse staked on the County Race yesterday at the Fair, thus bringing the big honors to Mt. Jewett. Driven by Daly, "Thespian" edged out victory against two other horses, fastest time being 2 minutes 26 seconds. The others in the field were "Vincent ExWorthy" owned by M. P. Blakeslee and "Babe" owned by L. C. Wright.—Herald.

PORT ALLEGANY

Little Child Died—Notes About Smethport People.

The death of Helen Tumser took place this noon, as the result of an attack of diphtheria. She was taken ill a week ago Monday, but her condition was not considered serious until Sunday since which time her condition has been very critical. She was seven years of age, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs Adolph Tumser.

Mrs. Spangle, vice president of the Smethport W. C. T. U., who was here attending the Allegany River Baptist Association last week and visiting her sister, Mrs Herman Grabe, went with the Port Allegany delegates to the W. C. T. U. Convention at Duke Center last Thursday and Friday.

Ralph Verdon of Smethport, county sealer of weights and measures, was a business visitor in town on Monday.

Mrs Chris. Herzog of Smethport is spending the week at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. John L. Swort whose husband left with the last quota for Camp Lee, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ford are visitors of Smethport this week at the home of their daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. VanSickles of Smethport were over Sunday guests of her brother, John Holcomb and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dolnaway of Mina passed through here Wednesday enroute to Smethport.—Reporter-Argus.

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned wish to extend their heartfelt thanks to all those who extended kindness during our recent bereavement.

John B. Kelly.
Orlo L. Bard.
Mrs. Lena Vanatta.

adv3nw1 ***

FOR SALE.

A six-year old bay mare, harness and buggy. Zetto Tyler. Phone 4R31. adv36w4.

Ingenious Calculator.

A calculator that shows the money values of one country in the terms of several others and applies the values to various weights and measures has been invented by an Englishman.

RED CROSS.

Workers Needed for Rush Orders.

The local chapter has been asked to make three hundred pairs of under drawers by the first of October. It is expected that the material and patterns will have been received at Headquarters before this article appears in print and all women are urged to come to Headquarters. Friday and Saturday of this week and as many days as possible next week to help with this necessary work. Those preferring to do so may take the work home. This is out first opportunity to show how much we can accomplish in a given time and everyone must help if the allotment is to be met by October first.

Shipment this week.

The September shipment will be made this week and everyone is urged to turn all finished work whether hospital supplies or knitted garments at once in order that it may be included.

Knitters Attention!

No more yarn will be given out at Headquarters until the next allotment is received from the Division offices. Those having yarn are requested to knit it up as soon as possible, and hand in the finished work. The preferred length for a sweater is twenty-three inches and it must not be shorter than twenty-one. Some of the socks handed in recently are too long in the leg and too long and too wide in the foot. The correct measurements are leg 11 inches (including the three inches of purling) and foot 10½ to 11½ inches (including heel). Please keep closely to these measurements as they are official.

East Smethport Auxiliary Lunch Room at Fair a Success.

The East Smethport Auxiliary deserves great credit for the capable manner in which they conducted the Red Cross lunchroom at the McKean County Fair. The venture was a decided success and the committee in charge which consisted of Mrs. John Reeter, Mrs. C. E. Powell, Mrs. W. L. Burdick, Mrs Chas Pratt, and Mrs Clyde Stull merit a great deal of praise. They desire to express appreciation to all who so kindly helped with the work and also to those who donated food.

One hundred and ninety dollars will be added to Red Cross funds as a result of this Auxiliary's effort.

THE OCTOBER DRAFT.

Draft calls announced Monday by Provost Marshal General Crowder will send 181,839 men qualified for general military service to army camps before October 16. All states have quotas to fill. Of the total 142,000 will be white registrants, who will entrain between October 7 and 11. The remainder will be negroes who will move in two groups, 29,016 entraining between September 25 and 27 and 10,732 on October 16.

Men who registered last Thursday may be needed in a few districts to fill the new quotas, it was announced at the Provost Marshal General's office, but in most localities, sufficient men remain in class 1 from the registrations of last June 5 and August 24 to meet the requirements. Calls for white registrants include:

New York 12,000, Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

Pennsylvania 9,000, Camp Lee, Va., 2467 Camp Humphrey, Va.

Negro registrants to the number of 1,500 will be mobilized on October 16, in Pennsylvania, and will be sent to Camp Upton.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Miss Julia Fay was an Olean visitor Saturday.

James Day was a guest of friends in Olean Monday.

Miss Octavia Ravmer spent Sunday with friends in Olean.

Mrs. Rose Orr of Warren is visiting her niece Mrs. Rose Herzog.

—Private Emil Johnson, whose home is at Norwich, has been assigned to the duty of assisting the draft board of the second district by the War Department. The work of the board, never very light, has been greatly increased since the registration last Thursday.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF G. H. BOYD, LATE OF THE BOROUGH OF MT. JEWETT, McKEAN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration c. t. a. on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payments, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

HAMLIN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
or F. D. Gallup, Esq., Smethport, Pa.
John G. Whitmore, Esq., Ridgway, Pa.
adv37w6

Difference in Dogs.

You can keep a real fine dog in food at an expense of about $10 a month, while a real sorry dog can get out and make a living for himself.—Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Subscribe for the MINER.

NOTICE.

by the

BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Notice is hereby given that it is illegal to kill a Ruffed Grouse, commonly called pheasant, or a Deer, in a wild state, in the County of McKean before the opening season of 1919; also, that it is illegal to kill a Wild Turkey, in a wild state, in the County of McKean before the open season of 1920, said County having been closed until the above dates by the Board of Game Commissioners to the hunting of these birds and animals under the provisions and regulations provided for by the act of April 9th, 1915, Pamphlet Laws 73.

The Penalty for killing a Deer contrary to the above act and said regulations is $200.00.

The Penalty for killing a Ruffed Grouse or a Wild Turkey contrary to the above act and said regulations is $25.00.

This action has been taken in an endeavor to increase the above-mentioned game in your County, and we ask that you not only obey this law yourself, but that you help in every way possible to have said law obeyed by others.

JOSEPH KALBFUS,
Secretary, Board of Game Commissioners.
adv3Sw3

NOTICE.

The following accounts of executors, administrators and guardians having been settled in the office of the Register of Wills, the same will be presented for confirmation at the Orphans' Court to be held at Smethport, in and for the County of McKean in the State of Pennsylvania, on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1918.

First and Final Account of Gertrude Peck, Administratrix C. T. A. of the last Will and Testament of Joseph H. Keeker, deceased.

First and Final Account of Nellie Dwyer, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Patrick Dwyer, deceased.

First and Final Account of Annie C. Trout, Administrix of the Estate of Charles E. Trout, deceased.

Eighth and Final Account of J. B. Steele, Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of C. B. Whitehead, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of Elmer Roeder and R. R. Roeder, Administrators of the Estate of Henry W. Roeder, deceased.

First and Final Account of H. M. Jack, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Sarah A. Matthews, deceased.

First and final account of W. P. Walsh, administrator C. T. A. of the last Will and Testament of Alvin B. Armstrong, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of Abigail M. Deagan, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Thomas F. Deagan, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of J. William Stronner, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Emma Stronner, deceased.

First and Final Account of Edwin E. Taft, Guardian of Clarissa Hazelton, late a minor child of Benjamin F. Hazelton deceased.

First and Final Account of Mabel G. Bomaster, Administratrix of the Estate of Henry Bomaster, deceased.

First and Final Account of Wm. A. Polley, Administrator C. T. A. of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Ida M. Brown, deceased.

First and Final Account of LeRoy O. Diffenderfer, Administrator of the Estate of Phineas Diffenderfer, deceased.

Final Account of M. L. Willis, Guardian of Clyde Buchanan, late a minor child of P. O. Buchanan, deceased.

First and Final Account of Harry H. Schoonmaker, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas S. Mulcahy, deceased.

First and Final Account of Katie M. Wood, Administratrix of the Estate of Benjamin W. James, deceased.

JOHN B. EASTMAN,
Smethport, Pa., Register.
September 7, 1918. adv.37w4.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF WARREN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. R. G. CHAPEL, Trustee, Successor in the trust of of Gerald D. M. Girdwood, Trustee named in a certain indenture of mortgage dated June 1, 1892, executed by the Tidal Oil Company, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. The Tidal Oil Company, a corporation, Defendant. No. 26 March Term, 1918. In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, having been appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the above named Trustee, obtained from the sale of the properties of the said Tidal Oil Company, will attend to the duties of his appointment on the 4th day of October, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m. in his office, Room No. 33, Warren National Bank Building, Warren, Pennsylvania, at which time all parties interested may appear and be and will be heard or be forever barred from the right to participate in the distribution of said fund. John G. Smith,
adv.37w3 Auditor.

BUSH HILL

Personal Notes About Neighbors You Know.

Mrs. Fritz Krupp and little son Fredrick, of Olean, N. Y., are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith.

Miss Helen Johnson, Bush Hill school teacher spent the week-end with her parents in Bradford.

Marion VanSickles who has been assisting her aunt, Mrs. Jessie Bowers of Port Allegany has returned to her home.

Miss Nettie Smith was calling on her sister Mrs. John Lyman of Port Allegany Saturday.

William Smith son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos Smith is policeman in Port Allegany.

CROSBY

I. O. R. M. Had a Good Time—Harvest Home Supper a Success.

Mrs. John Bloomster is spending some time with her son, James, in Crosby.

Mrs. Thomas of Emporium is visiting her daughter Mrs. German.

Word has been received that George Winslow has arrived safely over seas.

Miss Hazel Wilcox of Smethport spent Saturday at her home in Crosby.

Mrs. Frank Grinolds spent part of this week in Port Allegany.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Wilcox of Goshen, N. Y., moved back to Crosby, this week.

Mrs. Whittmore, son, Craig and daughters Beryl and Myrtle were Smethport visitors last week.

Miss Hoffman was guest of Miss Mildred Wilcox Sunday.

Miss Johnson and Mr. Carlson of Kane were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Johnson, last week.

Mrs. E. V. Barbour visited Mrs. Martin Doubles last Monday.

The I. O. R. M. met in the Hall last Tuesday night and were joined with the Bradford and Roulette lodges ater which elegant refreshments were served all report a good time.

The Harvest home supper and sale was a fine success proceeds netted, $35.46 for the M. E. church.

James Shea was a Bradford visitor Monday.

Sam Flickinger of Clermont spent some time in Crosby.

J. J. Riley of Buffalo was in Crosby this week.

Mr. Corwin and Mr. Russel were Shinglehouse visitors this week.

John Troy of Olean was in town Monday.

Ed Zera spent Sunday at Thomas Bradleys of Turtle Point.

Mr. William Rertz returned to Crosby after spending Sunday in Olean.

Mr. Dan Bloomster and Miss Evelyn Bloomster were in Crosby Monday night.

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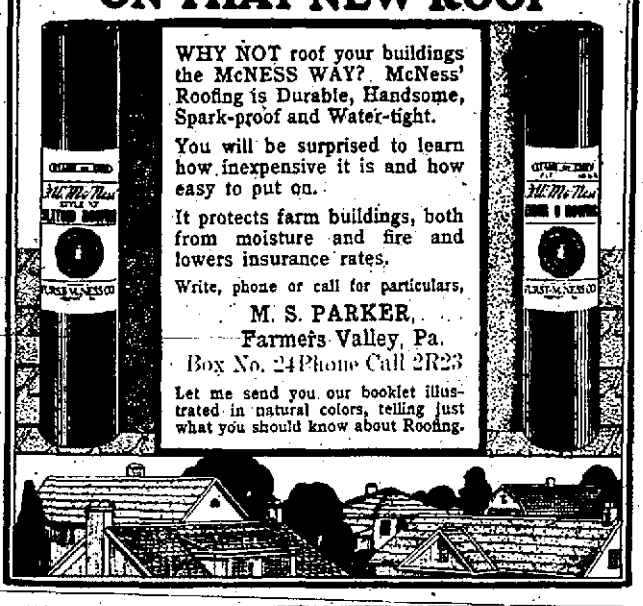

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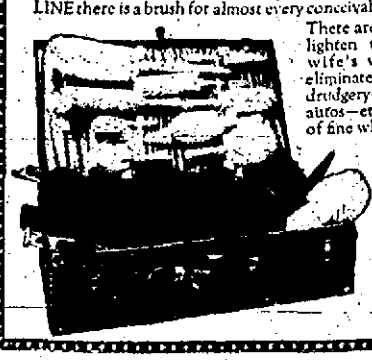

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